

The Times

LOS ANGELES

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LOS ANGELES OF TO-DAY.



LOOKING SOUTHWEST.



LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF LOS ANGELES FROM COURTHOUSE TOWER.

NATURE must have been in her most genial mood when she molded the spot where Los Angeles now stands, and perfected its environment. Her endeavor must have been to give a fit setting to the city of the future, which, with prophetic eye, she saw, down the dim vistas of Time, standing as it stands today, a city of beautiful homes, of inviting loveliness, and of unlimited possibilities.

There is probably no city in the United States that is better known throughout the country as a desirable place of residence than is Los Angeles of today, with its enticing charms of climate, its wonderful business activity, its modern residences of constantly varying architectural design, set, each in its delightful garden of bloom and fragrance, amid nodding palm and pepper, with clinging vines lowering bask, and generous expanses of greenward, fresh in December as in June, and as fragrant at the old year's close as is the sweet May-time of an eastern summer.

The idyllic charms of her climate and of her natural surroundings, Los Angeles has, with rare wisdom, been able to emphasize. The stranger coming here is first attracted by the marvelous charm of climatic beauty. Such skies as are above us in December, day succeeding day, flooded with golden sunshine, every leaf glinting with its sheen, every flower and blade of grass luminous with its mellow fullness, the warm color stealing into the face of every blossom and the languorous air breathing its perfume about him, the newcomer is at once intoxicated with the place, and, if circumstances so that he may, he promptly begins to look about him to find a location for a home. As he begins to study the city, the desire to become one with its growth upon him, for culture, wealth and refinement have supplemented nature, and have built along the lines of modern advancement, every day pushing farther and farther into the background the primitive past, with its sleepy old Spanish regime, and transforming with modern life everything that is a part of the life of the Los Angeles of today. Everything that is about and within us has changed, excepting the soil beneath

The perspective is unparalleled in its charm.

Climb, for instance, the long and beautiful slope of Angelino Heights. Eighteen years ago it was a bare, solitary elevation, covered with a rich growth of wild mustard or rank weeds and grasses. Not a home was there. The heights were outside the city limits, and people then had not begun to dream of the development that was coming. Sometimes a lover of the beautiful would climb the slope that he might enjoy the wide prospect that was afforded him from the summit, and look away over the wide, unpeopled intervals of low, rolling hills and vast extent of valley to the sea, the silver of whose surf he could easily discern along the distant line of shore, and beyond that, to the blue crest of Catalina, lying upon the ocean's breast forty miles away. It was a picture to fill the eye and thrill the heart of Nature's lovers; yet very few people enjoyed it in those days, or thought of climbing that waste of hills for such purpose. But today Los Angeles occupies those heights, and upon them some of her most beautiful residences may be found, a broad network of streets covers them, and to the rear of them the electric car rushes, and to the front the cable climbs the hill of Temple street, new homes are all along its line, schoolhouses and churches and business blocks lining the way and creeping up the slopes, until now, looking from the heights, humanity confronts the beholder everywhere, and the solitary place is not there, but is far outside its old landmarks.

So, too, all the western hills have been built up within this period. The squirrel and the sopher have retired and given place to happy children; the schoolhouse is in the field where the wild oats grew; the church, in where the yellow mustard waved, and the college stands on what a few years ago was virgin pasture land for cattle.

Over the hills in all directions climbs the cable or the electric car, and where it goes the home has been swift to follow. The Westlake Park region, the home of the quail and the sopher a few years since, is now one of the loveliest residence portions of Los Angeles. A decade ago and the throb of the city's life was hardly felt there. But today the beautiful lake reflects not only the outlines of the hills and

in the country" and wore a rural aspect, and formed no portion of the city's life. But today it is thickly peopled, and Los Angeles has thrust out her busy streets into its very heart, and every few moments the electric car whizzes past us with its thronging freight of humanity, coming and going, for the city is there upon those heights, with all of its modern life and progress, as it is upon Boyle Heights also, where scarce two de-

sit in the valley where she was planted by her founders. The Los Angeles of today, with her population of more than eighty thousand, stands with head erect, queen of the hills no less than of the valley, looking away to the sea and the mountains, enveloped everywhere in a nineteenth-century atmosphere and ready to challenge the world in the race of progress. In the whole country you will find no city with a larger proportion of beautiful

butterflies all hum the same story; where Nature sings her winter songs in rippling brooks or in the fuller anthem of the rolling river; where she crowns our winter hills with golden poppies, and our gardens with lilies and roses; where, at the opening of the year, we may breathe the breath of the heliotrope, and the fragrance of the orange is wafted to us, and the voice of the robin and the mockingbird fills our ears, and the lark rises in glad-

have given place to the well-paved road and the pavements of artificial stone. The old *carreta* has been supplanted by the cable and electric car, and even the gaslight has vanished, and for it we have substituted the clear blaze of the electric light. Our parks have been improved and beautified, and there is an atmosphere of cleanliness about the residence portion of the city that is inviting and assuring to the home-seeker.

On every side of the city is beauty. The majestic mountain ranges, with their higher snow-capped peaks rising 11,000 feet into the clear azure of our winter skies, guard us upon one hand, and upon the other, across the level grassy plains, broken here and there by low, billowy hills, lies the world's greatest ocean, giving its touch of coolness to our summer atmosphere, and lifting through all the winter its marine-bite face toward the skies.

Another attractive feature of the city is the vast amount of tree growth within its limits. Modern Los Angeles is pre-eminently a garden city, and a city rich in its wealth of trees. Tree-planting follows home-building as naturally as day succeeds night. The palm, the orange and the pepper, the blossoming magnolia and the beautiful rubber and umbrella trees, the acacia, together with numerous other trees, are planted for shade, as well as the rapidly-growing eucalyptus. There are streets, like Adams street, for instance, that are overarched with spreading boughs, and back, across the green lawns, are the beautiful homes nestling in green vines, fanned by fragrant winds that have caught the breath of hundreds of roses and odorous callas, and purple heliotrope and blossoming pinks and violets. There are hedges of scarlet geraniums, and banks of sweet alyssum, and great walls of climbing fuchsias, that glow like a sunset cloud. Perhaps you hear the tinkle of a fountain and look into a clean pool to find the water lilies looking into the winter's face, and casting smiling glances at the gay poinsetta. What wonder that life in such portions of the city is like a sweet idyl set to the harmony of color and fragrance? The birds twitter amid the thick vines, the flies buzz softly in the sunshine, and Nature has everywhere a thousand hints of gladness. She is in love with

may have here, nor such beauty of bloom and fragrance."

As if we heard such a voice, the beautiful homes multiply, and the city is beginning to take pride in what it has accomplished in home-building, and more frequently we see reared the costly and elegant mansions, in the midst of ample grounds that afford abundant space for trees and flowers.

We take pride, too, in the way in which our business is housed. Vanished are nearly all the rude, one-story structures that ten years ago sheltered a large population of the business of Los Angeles. Trade is becoming aristocratic and is adopting all modern ways and methods. The metropolitan structure is in demand, and five and six-story buildings, solidly built of brick or stone, are naturally slipping into the business sections, and there are whole blocks upon our business streets that present their imposing fronts, and where behind their high walls business goes on and on.

Another attractive feature of Los Angeles is the number of delightful resorts which are close at hand. The old Los Angeles had little to offer in this line save what Nature afforded. But public and private enterprise has wrought in many directions. It has harnessed the lightning, and now, like a swift steed, it not only bears us along the valleys, but to the summits of some of our high mountain peaks. The electric car is at home with us in the upper air, 5000 feet above sea-level. Here the most inviting of hostelerias have been built, and the world-worn traveler finds rest and fresh delight. He may breathe the mountain air and the balsamic atmosphere of piney woods. He may enjoy the quiet and soothing influence of Nature, with the world of busy activities at his feet. Towns and cities are below him, and the busy marts of trade are full in view, but not a sound from them all disturbs him. Nature nurses him and he is at rest in her lap.

Or, if he likes more primitive quarters, let the patient donkey be brought, and up over the mountain's sides, and athwart its mighty shoulders he may ride to Wilson's Peak, where the white tents beckon him, and the mockingbird often breaks out at midnight into the fullness of song. And here the cedars and the pines grow tall and stately, and you may look out over



BROADWAY FROM FIFTH STREET.

cadence ago Nature brooded in quiet reverie, and lay drowned in the unbroken sunshine.

The expansion of the city is simply marvelous, and the progressive life of the whole land is represented here. It is no mad craze that is behind our growth, but men have come here full of faith in our future, determined to make of this section the most desirable place for homes that the world offers. It is young, progressive American life that is with us, and the best that the country has to give of wealth and cul-

tures, no city of its size with more churches and educational institutions, or with better facilities for advancement than Los Angeles. A few months' way here develops an unquestioning faith in her future which kindles the spirit of enterprise and makes men eager to work for her upbuilding. Men love to work where there is the promise of reward and a sure foundation upon which to rear the structures of their hopes, and here they work without question or doubt, and watch with pleased eyes the gradual evolution of a city which is almost without its peer in the history of the country.

nees and paves a pathway of song to the skies, and the butterfly's wings are a flutter, and the bees wake to musical murmurings, and the caterpillar crawls lazily in the sun. Where plants and trees leap into growth and in a little season envelop every new home in pleasant shade and the fragrance of abundant blossoming.

All this has been considered, and it has influenced men of culture and home-seekers from all sections of the

The new Los Angeles—the Los Angeles of today—in which her people take so much pride, is hardly more than a decade and a half old. It is almost entirely within this period that the old life has been gradually slipping away, gliding like a swift-moving panorama from before our eyes. Within the past decade the most rapid changes have transpired, and Los Angeles has come into the fullest touch with the world. A cosmopolitan city, there is nothing provincial in its life, and it is now without the slightest touch of the frontier element. You can give your children as good an education here, as far as our public schools are concerned, as in Boston. The best dramatic talent of the country seeks us here; much of our pulp talent is of a high order, and a better regulated public library can nowhere be found than that of which Los Angeles boasts.

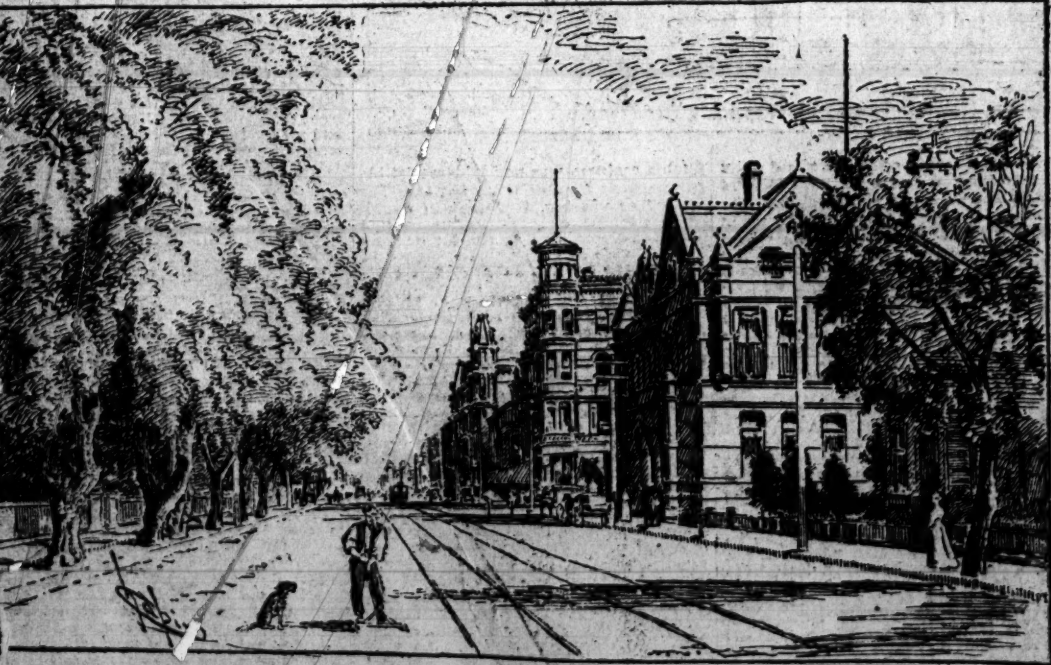
With the vanishing of the old adobe comes to us the full tide of modern thought and progress. Art has its home with us, and there are those among its devotees whose names may yet become household words throughout the whole land. Music has her gifted representatives, and literature her followers whose names are familiar to almost every household in America. Modern architecture is here molding and building our homes, answering all the demands of wealth, refinement and ease, adding beauty to utility, blending the practical with the ideal as they could nowhere else be blended. For what home is complete without its setting, and where can the natural environment be made so perfect as in this land of soft airs and almost unending sunshine, where December tells the story of June, and the bees and the

country, and, indeed, from all parts of the world, to come hither and help us build the Los Angeles of today, which, aside from the climate and the soil, has no resemblance to the Los Angeles of two decades ago. Gone are the walls of sun-dried bricks and the red-tiled roofs, and in their place stands the modern mansion, complete in all the details of architectural skill. Vanished are the cobble-stone pavements and the muddy streets; they

the Los Angeles of today, and looks at her with complacent eyes, as if she would say, "Go on in your work of improvement and I will do my part. Plant your flowers and your trees and I will do my best to make them thrive. You shall have my most delightful airs and my mellowest sunshine, for I mean that here the race shall attain to its ideal homes, which are the highest means of its advancement. Never in all the world were such homes as you

deep-mouthed canyons and a wilderness of peaks on one hand, and see God's world about you, while man's world lies below.

Or, if you do not care for the mountains, Los Angeles will send you by rail to the seashore, where the comforts of the modern hotel will greet you, and all the delights which the seaside affords. And over the channel lies Catalina, like an emerald upon the deep.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST, SHOWING POSTOFFICE IN FOREGROUND.

our feet, and the all-pervading sunshine. Even the hills that environ the city have put on new faces. These beautiful slopes of the Sierra Madre foothills have, to some extent, been planted with trees. Forests of exuberant green are already beginning to show their green fronts where once the hills were bare. Other hills are home-crowned, these elevations offering the most beautiful sites for residences that can be found anywhere in the world.

the trees, but palatial homes without number. The stir and movement of the city's life is here; the long lines of shining track glitter for miles in the sun, and the pulse of the business center throbs along the way, which is no longer remote from the city's heart.

Eighteen years ago and we occasionally heard Pico Heights spoken of in connection with the charm of its natural surroundings. But it lay "out

ture and progress she has poured in upon us. We have somewhat of Boston's culture, New York's business activity, New England's love of education, Chicago's push and vim, the broadness of the Great West, and the determination and pride which spring from all of these, and from which combination greatness is sure to be evolved.

Los Angeles is no longer content to



CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS.

LAND AND WATER.

for horticultural land. "Why," says he, "I can take my pick of good farms back where I came from for \$20 an acre."

That may all be, and still the Eastern farm at \$20 an acre may be dearer than the Los Angeles land at \$200. Southern California, certainly, or there would not be so many people seeking to make the exchange. But it is not so. You say it is, and for proof we ask you to carefully peruse this annual, and then, if you do not care to take our word for it, to come and investigate for yourself.

An article is worth what it will pay interest on, or, in the case of a scarce luxury, what it will fetch. Judged by both of these criteria of value, Southern California lands, in the majority of instances, are worth the prices asked for them. Of course, here and there, there are people who ask more for their property than it is worth, but the Legislature has not yet enacted a law compelling people to buy it at the seller's figures, and until that is done no great harm can result, unless perhaps to the holder himself.

Ten per cent is a pretty good rate of interest, is it not? Very well. It has been conclusively shown that, in the hands of intelligent men, our lands can be made to pay from \$50 to \$100 an acre in alfalfa; from \$100 to \$150 in potatoes, tomatoes, onions, vines and deciduous fruits, and from \$200 to \$500 in citrus fruit. Let us take \$100 as a minimum average. Upon what amount is that the annual interest at 10 per cent? Upon \$1000 an acre, is it not? Very well. Our best lands are worth at least \$1000 an acre—and they will bring that, too, before many years. Now, when you add to the large profits above mentioned the other advantages—of good schools, good society, good markets and the finest climate in the world—what shall we say that these lands, which will pay 10 per cent on \$1000, are dear at from \$100 to \$200 an acre than you can from your quarter-section back East, which costs \$20 an acre and has a front foot in friends doing wisely in making the exchange?

But land is not all held at \$100 to \$200 an acre in this section. If you are satisfied with raising such products as you raise back East—cereals, and vegetables, and deciduous fruits, and dairy produce, and hogs, and honey, and hay, supplemented by raisin grapes, and olives, you may get good land, with easy distance of railroads and close to schools and churches, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50 an acre. In quantities to suit and on easy terms. On the other hand, if you want to live in the suburbs, you must pay from \$500 to \$1000 an acre, and on Spring or Main street, near the business center, more than the latter price a front foot in fact, you can have any priced land you want in Southern California—from \$10 an acre to \$2000 a front foot, and sometimes the latter is cheaper than the former; but don't say that our lands are, as a rule, too high priced, because that is not true.

Small Tracts. Undoubtedly the happiest as well as the most permanently prosperous countries are those which depend mainly upon the cultivation of the soil for support. Commerce, manufactures, and mining may be worked out, but people must eat, and the country which raises food products always has a sure source of income. It is true that there may be temporary overstocking of the market, with consequent low prices, and the farmer may come to grief; but, taking one year with another, the farmer has as safe a source of income as may be found on this mundane sphere. Besides the fact that the most unfavorable circumstances, reasonably sure of a living for himself and his family, which in times of depression cannot always be said of those who toil in other vocations.

This is especially true of that class of farmers who raise a variety of products—those who do not put all their eggs in one basket, as where thousands of acres are planted to wheat, or corn, or cotton, or sugar, or tobacco, or any other single crop. This can scarcely be considered as legitimate farming, and, in a good year, a man may make a small fortune, while, should the season or the market prove unfavorable, he may lose all he has made or more. In this connection, it should be said that no section of the United States, there are few sections of the civilized world, so well adapted to the development of the small farm as is Southern California.

Indeed, Southern California is an ideal section for the small farm. Twenty acres of irrigated land is all that a man can possibly take care of in fruit, and that will keep him busy, if it is properly managed. Some cases men find that it takes all their time to tend to five acres in orchard, and berries, and vegetables, with a little alfalfa for the cows, and chickens, and many families make a good living from that amount of land, which in the East would be regarded as a mere garden patch. In this connection, it should be mentioned that one of the most profitable investments capitalists can make in Southern California is in purchasing and subdividing large tracts of land. It might be supposed, from what has been written on the subject, in the Eastern press, that the same everywhere of Southern California is already marked with the surveyor's stakes. Such is far from being the case. Spanish grants, embracing in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of acres of as fertile soil as the sun ever shone upon, remains untitled and unpeopled, in as pristine a condition as when the Spaniards were the only centers of civilization in the country. These lands are capable of growing all the long catalog of products of the soil, and Southern California the wonder of the horticultural world. In most cases, water is not a problem, and the rainfall is sufficient to grow everything except citrus fruits, alfalfa and vegetables, without irrigation.

There is no time to be lost in needing the work of a lifetime to move it. The land is ready for the plow. Tickle it with a hoe and it will smile at you. The same is true of these ranches are, in most cases, not only ready, but anxious to sell at moderate figures. On the other hand, thousands of land-hungry men are ready to purchase on moderate terms, and make for themselves and their families homes. Such ranches can be purchased at wholesale for from \$20 to \$40 an acre. In tracts of ten to twenty or forty acres, on easy terms of payment, they can be readily sold at from \$75 to \$150 an acre, with 7 or 8 per cent interest on deferred payments. The work of surveying, mapping and placing on the market should not cost more for large ranches than \$5 per acre at the outside. Then the subdivider can reserve a section for a townsite, lots in which will come into healthy demand as the

surrounding tracts are settled. This should bring in enough to cover all expenses and leave a balance for roads and other improvements. Is 100 per cent good enough on an absolutely safe real estate transaction?

The Colony Plan.

A popular method of settling land in California, which has met with much success, is the colony plan. The capitalist owns his ten, twenty or forty acres independently, but by purchasing the land at wholesale in a block a great saving is effected. The settler can also co-operate in purchasing supplies, piping water, canning, drying and otherwise preserving fruit, making olive oil, and marketing their products. Besides all this, they have the advantage of social life from the start, with schools, churches, library, store, postoffice, etc., which, otherwise, would be long in coming. Several of the most important cities and towns in Southern California were started in this manner. Care should be taken to distinguish this character and those wild schemes of socialists and other enthusiasts which occasionally come to the front. No colony enterprise in which the settlers have been called upon to sacrifice their individuality, or the sanctity of family life, has proved permanently successful, nor can it be expected that any such enterprise will ever meet with success, as long as it is present. A practical colony idea aims at co-operation in every direction where many can benefit therefrom, and in the purchasing of trees, implements and other requisites, the planting of orchards and vineyards, the canning and drying of fruit, and the marketing of the crops. In this manner 100 settlers with a capital of, say, \$1000 each, are placed on an equality with the capitalist who has \$100,000, being able to purchase in the cheapest market and sell the dearest.

The subjoined sketch illustrates a good plan of subdividing a block of

States. Gross products are given from which allowances can be made from losses which may be expected to come into the colony plan.

It is supposed that the settler from Iowa buys land in California, where roads, schools, churches, etc., are as good as there are left.

Farm animal values compare as follows:

In California, in Iowa.

Horses..... \$100.00 \$100.00

Cows..... 75.00 75.00

Swine..... 4.00 4.00

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pays more taxes every year than he was worth when he came here.

An individual who came to Southern California in 1870, in constitution has not only regained his health, but is making \$1500 a year from ten acres in fruit.

A man who came to the Los Nietos Valley without a dollar went to work for wages. At the end of the first year he bought a team, the second year he rented some land and made a crop of corn, which he fed to hogs. He now owns 270 acres of choice land, a large quantity of valuable stock and a handsome bank account.

A Downey man started in 1876 in debt for forty acres of land. By work and good management he accumulated by 1887 a property which he sold for \$42,000, reserving seven thoroughbred cows valued at about \$3000. In other words, he made \$45,000 in eleven years, commencing without money and in debt. He made a specialty of alfalfa and stock.

Another Los Nietos farmer who bought twenty acres in 1874 on credit is today easily worth \$40,000, and need not work unless he chooses to do so.

One of the most highly-improved tracts at Rivera, near Los Angeles, forty acres in extent, is owned by a man who came to the valley in 1870, "dead broke," and went to work for wages. At the end of two years he had paid for his place, which he has since brought to its present high state of cultivation.

A man who came to Downey in 1882 with about \$500 bought a few acres on time, planted corn, and afterward twenty acres to walnuts. Within seven years he had a comfortable home and a large income from his walnut orchard.

A man who came to Tustin with a pair of horses bought a small piece of land on time. Eight years later he had a highly-improved place with a comfortable home, and made as much as \$500 from a crop of alfalfa and apricots, which he dried without assistance.

One of the prettiest places near Santa Ana is owned by a man who came to that section without a cent. After working a short time he bought thirty acres on time, which he gradually improved by his own labor, and has accumulated a good bank account, besides making a living for his family.

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RESIDENCE SECTION.



LOS ANGELES is fortunate in possessing within the city limits, which extend three miles in each direction from the old Plaza, a great variety of residence sites. There are hills rising to a height of several hundred feet above the level of the business center, from which magnificent views of the city and surrounding country may be had; there is a widespread mesa, or table land, on the east side, and to the south of the business center there is a large level plain, so that all tastes may be suited in choosing a site for a residence.

The Inside Residence Section.
Apart from that section of the city north of the old Plaza, generally known as "Sonoratown," where adobe houses a century old may be found in all stages of dilapidation, and where some modern residences were erected from fifteen to twenty-five years ago, the oldest residence section of the city is that which lies between Main, First, Pearl and Pico streets. This section is regularly laid out, with wide level streets. Away back in 1849, and thereabouts, lots in this section, 120 by 165 feet in size, were sold at the uniform price of \$50, or about 40 cents a foot. These lots, on Broadway between Second and Fourth, which is now inside business property, were worth \$300 a lot. It is only within the past couple of years that Broadway, south of Second, has become a distinctly business thoroughfare. Consequently, prices of residence property on these streets are high.

Two of the most popular thoroughfares in the section indicated, and extending southward almost to the city limits, are Grand avenue and Flower street. On both of these thoroughfares many fine residences have been erected during the past few years, and property is very firmly held, especially on Grand avenue, which is the only thoroughfare between Main and Figueroa streets that is at present open to an unbroken line, to the south city limits.

One of the leading attractions of this section is the pretty plaza, known as Central Park, formerly called Sixth-street Park, which lies between Fifth, Sixth, Hill and Olive streets. It is at the corner of the intersection of residence and boarding-houses, with a few small stores on the north, but there are many who believe that before long it will be one of the Los Angeles what Uncle Sam is to New York.

For the reasons noted, residence property is naturally expensive in the section referred to. Most of the buildings going up in that section nowadays are flats and apartment-houses, or family hotels.

The Southwest.

The drift of the residence district in Los Angeles has been steadily in a westerly direction for a quarter of a century, or more, and that tendency has been greatly emphasized during the past half-dozen years. One reason for this is the fact that the leading streets of Los Angeles are laid out in a northeasterly direction, and that the city is hemmed in by the low lands of the river on the east, and a range of considerable elevation on the west. Had the city been laid out more recently, there is no doubt that a determined effort would have been made to grade and improve the western hills without delay, but this was too much of an undertaking in the early days, and so both business and residences drifted naturally toward the level land on the southwest, which lies at a fair level above the river.

What is generally known as "The Southwest" of Los Angeles embraces a large section of the city, bounded by Pico, Figueroa and the western city limits. It has built up with amazing rapidity during the past two or three years, and is today the most thickly settled residence section of the city. Most of the houses are artistic, many of them are costly, and a majority are owned by those who reside in them. Figueroa street, and Adams street, west of Figueroa, are the two most fashionable residence thoroughfares in Los Angeles. They are "show streets," and deservedly so, for in no section of the United States can more beautiful homes be found than here. It is not so much the buildings themselves—although as a rule they are artistic and attractive—as the beautiful grounds which surround the houses. The lots are generally large, varying from a quarter of an acre to two acres or more in size, and adorned with a great wealth of semi-tropical trees, plants and flowers, while the verdure of the lawn affords a pleasing relief to the eyes during the long dry summer season.

Among the noteworthy homes of this section is that of T. D. Stinson, on Figueroa street, north of Adams, a large castellated building, constructed

Property in this section is very firmly held.

The Western Hills.

It is a matter of surprise to new arrivals in Los Angeles from the East that more has not been done to develop and settle the hill section of Los Angeles. As many of the Eastern cities the hill districts are the most fashionable and thickly settled of all residence sections. It might be supposed that the same would be the case here, considering the attractions offered by the hills of Los Angeles, whence such wide-sweeping views of the city, suburbs and surrounding country may be obtained. As mentioned above, one of the chief reasons why the settlement of the hills has progressed so slowly is that until quite recently the means of reaching these sections were lacking. It was not until the present situation, and the attempt of any kind to open up the close-in hills within a stone's throw of the business center was made, and a few blocks to the west is the Grand avenue cable car system, which is shortly to be electrified.

Lots in the southwestern part of the city are much sought after by those who desire to reside in a fashionable section. As a consequence prices are higher than in any other section of the city at the same distance from the business center. As much as \$100 a foot is readily paid for unimproved frontage on leading streets, two miles and a half from the Times office. Unimproved property in this section is firmly held, and is rapidly becoming scarce.

West Los Angeles.

Partly within, and extending over the city limits on the southwest, is a section variously known as the University, of stone, being the only large residence in the city built of that material. One of the causes that has contributed to the rapid settlement of this attractive section of the city is the development of transportation facilities. Two first-class electric lines run over every few minutes, from early morning until late at night, and a few blocks to the west is the Grand avenue cable car system, which is shortly to be electrified.

ON ADAMS ST.



A TYPICAL LOS ANGELES HOME.

or West Los Angeles, although it is really in the extreme southwestern corner of the city. The building of this Methodist University at this point years ago created quite a nucleus, around which quite a thickly settled section has grown. The opening of the University electric-car system made this corner of the city very convenient to people who have business in town, and its growth has been rapid during the past few years. The electric cars run to a station on the Santa Monica railroad, which is a great convenience to those who visit who reside in the southwestern part of the city.

Rosedale.

Just west of the city limits, between Adams and Ninth streets, is a wide expanse of rolling and level country, in which a large amount of building has been going forward during the past few years. This section takes its name from the Rosedale Cemetery, a picturesque burying-ground on West Washington street. In this section is included Pico Heights, a large tract of about 250 acres, which was laid out in residence lots some ten years ago, during the boom, and is now being developed by an electric car line, the first constructed in Los Angeles. There are some fine building sites in this section, but the character of the improvements made here has been generally poor, and this has kept the section from making the progress it otherwise would have done. A proposition of annexing Rosedale to the city was defeated at the same time that the vote on the University district was taken.

Between Figueroa and Main.

Just east of what is generally designated as the southwestern section, in the district bounded by Pico, Figueroa, Jefferson and Main streets, is a district that has become densely settled up during the past three or four years. In this section are to be found a number of fine residences. The transportation facilities are unexcelled. The University electric line runs through the northwest corner of the district; the Grand avenue cable system runs entirely through it, and the Main-street horse car line, which is shortly to be electrified, runs around two sides of it.

Los Angeles County.

The hill section of Los Angeles covers a large section, embracing the entire northern quarter of the city and the western section as far south as Ninth street. Within this section is included Elysian Park, which covers about 500 acres of hill and valley land in the northern part of the city. The ridge of hills which runs just east of the older settled section of the city, on Bellevue avenue on the north to Pico street on the south, has now been settled for quite a number of years, and a great many fine residences are located in this section. The view of the city from this hill is superb, and the air is pure and bracing. The hill section of Los Angeles is a great attraction to residents in that section. In addition to this, the enjoyment of the purity of the air, there being a regular sea breeze, which is not cut off by any intervening hills, while the views over the Chahuenga Valley, with the ocean in the distance, are charming. A project is now on foot to construct a wondrous boulevard from Westlake Park, past Echo Park, to Elysian Park, thus adding another attraction to this fine residence section and opening up quite an extent of new territory.

Temple street was the first to be opened into the hill section. The fact that a cable-car line runs out to the city limits has caused this street to be thickly settled for quite a long distance out. Temple street has, however, suffered from uncertainty as to what the future grade of the street is to be. For several years there has been a project to cut down the grade at Bunker Hill avenue about sixteen feet, but this has been bitterly opposed, and the present situation is uncertain. Another more recent drawback to the progress of this section as a residence district is the spreading of the oil wells, which are now quite numerous, crossing Temple street. While the presence of oil has raised the value of lots in some cases, it has, of course, tended to retard the erection of good improvements.

About a mile from Spring street, just north of Temple street, is one of the prettiest hill residence sections of the city, known as Angeleno Heights, where some fine residences have been built. In this section are found the finest improvements north of the city's center, and east of the river. The view from the Heights is very extensive, embracing a large section of Elysian Park and the western valley as far as the ocean. Just east of the Heights is the Sisters' Hospital, standing in a spacious grove, and to the west is Echo Park, with its lake.

Until recently this section has had to depend entirely upon the Temple street cable system for transportation facilities, but during the past few months an electric railway has been opened up Bellevue avenue, which runs to a point beyond the city limits and is being extended to Santa Monica.

The Northwestern Hills.

The line referred to opens up a large and picturesque section of the city which has hitherto remained comparatively unknown to a great majority of the citizens of Los Angeles, not to speak of strangers. It is the most thickly populated section of the city, for the reason that until recently there has been no means of getting there. Yet in this section are found some of the most picturesque building spots in

trastive residence sections of the city is that known as East Los Angeles. It should more accurately be described as "Northeast Los Angeles," occupying as it does the extreme northeastern corner of the city, bounded on the west by the Los Angeles River and on the south by the overland line of the Southern Pacific Company.

East Los Angeles consists of a level plain, sloping toward the west and south, which is also to be electrified by the early residents twenty years or more ago, but the growth of the suburb has been slower than might have been expected, when its many attractions are considered. The chief drawback to East Los Angeles has been the lack of speedy access, but the transportation question has now been settled satisfactorily, there being a first-class electric line, as well as a cable line, which is also to be electrified very soon. The big cars of the Pasadena electric system also run through East Los Angeles every fifteen minutes. The country around East Los Angeles connects with the city by way of Kuhn's street. In consequence of these improvements, property values are improving, and it is evident that East Los Angeles will soon take its proper place among the residence sections of the city in which property is sought after.

One of the characteristics of East Los Angeles is the large number of shade trees that are planted along the

Highland Park.

Highland Park is a high and breezy section, with an abundant supply of those two great advantages of a residence section, pure air and pure water. The main thoroughfare which extends along the east side of Highland Park is Pasadena avenue, on which the cars of the Pasadena Electric Railway Company run every fifteen minutes. This rapid transportation service has given a great impetus to the improvement of the section, and fine residences are going up almost every week. The residents of Highland Park can now reach the center of the city almost as quickly as those who live at the University. This section is especially adapted to those who like a hill country, and wish to obtain something a little larger than an ordinary city lot for a residence site. An acre of land may be purchased here for the same price that is asked for a fifty-foot lot at the same distance from the business center in the southwest.

In addition to the cars of the electric line, the Southern California and Terminal Railway companies run frequent trains within easy distance of Highland Park, so that the transportation facilities of this section are unexcelled. The country surrounding Highland Park is picturesque and most interesting. A short distance to the west over the hill is Eagle Rock Valley, beyond which are the Verdugo hills.

The residents of Highland Park now enjoy full fire and police protection and the other conveniences of city life. They have already begun to witness the good results of their enterprise in joining the city, and the progress made by this section during the coming year promises to be very marked.

Boyle Heights.

East of the Los Angeles River, and south of the Southern Pacific track, is an elevated plateau of gravel soil, covering about one-fifth of the area of the city. It is known as Boyle Heights, being named after an early settler whose residence was for many years the only building on the other side of the river. It was not until about ten years ago, during the "boom," that the advantages of Boyle Heights as a residence section began to be appreciated. The section was difficult of access, and comparatively unknown to a large proportion of the people of Los Angeles. Then, when

Little business center, with brick blocks, a bank, a postoffice, etc.

Property in East Los Angeles is still held at remarkably reasonable prices, but there will undoubtedly be a considerable advance during the coming year.

Highland Park.

North of East Los Angeles, until recently beyond the city limits, on the road to Pasadena, along the Arroyo Seco, is an elevated bench land on the left, known as Highland Park. During the past year this section was admitted to the city, as the result of an election, and it is now an integral part of the municipality.

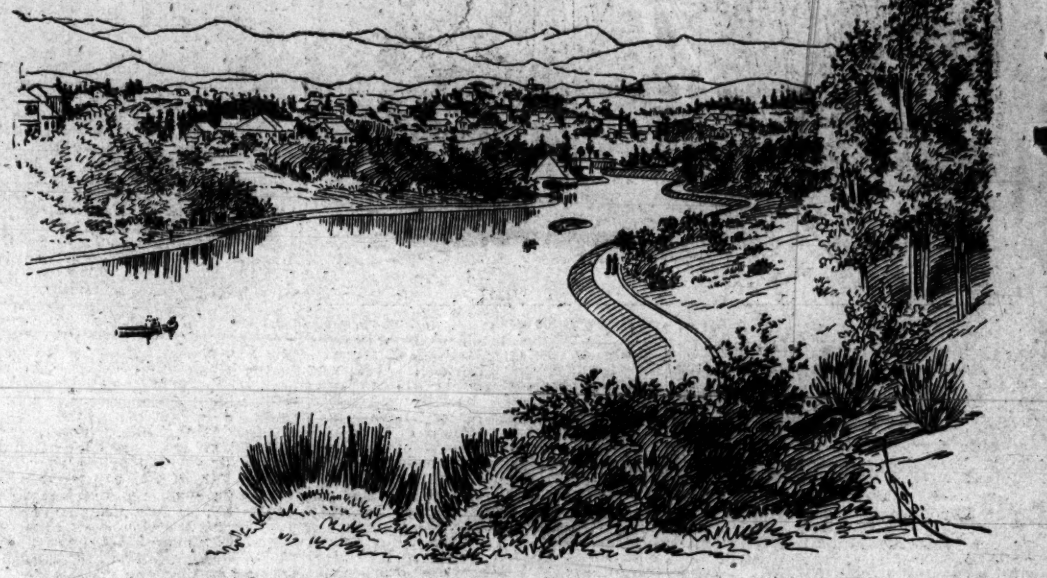
East Los Angeles.

One of the most picturesque and at-

with an elevated viaduct, so that passengers may be whisked across the river and the lowlands on the other side at rapid pace. This will bring Boyle Heights within a few minutes' ride of the business center and place it on an equality with any other residence section of the city as far as transportation facilities are concerned.

One of the great advantages of Boyle Heights as a residence section is the fine gravel soil, which gives a perfect drainage. The views from every part of the Heights are extensive and varied.

This is another section in which lots are at present offered at very low



HOLLENBECK PARK SHOWING THE BOYLE HEIGHTS RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

prices, considering the short distance from the business center. Boyle Heights is undoubtedly destined to become to Los Angeles what Brooklyn is to New York. It will be densely settled within the next few years.

Evergreen Cemetery is in the eastern part of Boyle Heights. The large building on the bank of the river, near Seventh street, is the Catholic Orphan Asylum, a prominent landmark, being visible for many miles around Los Angeles.

There are two small parks on Boyle Heights. Prospect Park, a little gem north of First street, which is known as Brooklyn Heights, and Hollenbeck Park, between Fourth and Seventh streets, which was donated to the city a few years ago by Mrs. Hollenbeck.

The Central-avenue Region.

Lying east of Main street and west of Alameda street, between Third street and the city limits, is a large section of the city which, even during the boom eight or nine years ago, was mainly composed of orchard and vineyard.

It was not until the later days of the boom, after the location of the Southern Pacific Company's Arcade Depot had been decided on, that a beginning was made in the cutting up of these properties on an extensive scale. During the closing months of 1897 stake-setting and grading among these orchards and vineyards went on at a very active pace, but the real estate excitement soon afterward subsided, and most of the lots which had been sold were left on their owners' hands, unimproved, while the trees and vines, being neglected, many of them died, giving the section a dreary appearance.

With the growth of the city in a southeasterly direction it became evident that this property would be available for residence purposes. Several active dealers have taken hold of eligible tracts during the past two or three years, and have handled them in a business-like manner. In consequence hundreds of handsome residences, well-located, many of them situated on the hillside, have been taken the place of moribund orchards.

There is an impression among a good many people who do not reside in this section that it is low in elevation. This is a great mistake, the truth being that at any point Central avenue is more than thirty feet above Figueroa street, at the same distance from the city center. Then, again, the soil is a sandy loam, which is easily worked and dries rapidly, that a few hours after a heavy rainstorm there is no mud.

Central avenue is now a fine thoroughfare, with a double-track electric car line which gives frequent service, from early morning until late at night. During the past two years the entire section has been entirely transformed, so that a person who had been away during that time would not recognize it. Among the tracts which have been built up are the Phibbin tract, between Central avenue and San Pedro street, south of Twelfth; the Clark & Evans tract, south of Eighth, and the Clanton tract between Fourteenth and Fifteenth on San Pedro. The transformation that has taken place in this section is especially noticeable in the southern part of the city, along Adams and neighboring streets, on Central avenue, where an entirely new residence suburb has been practically created during the past year, with finely graded streets and cement sidewalks, which is a feature with any to be found in the city. The character of the soil is such that all vegetation grows here very rapidly and most attractive gardens are made in an amazingly brief time.

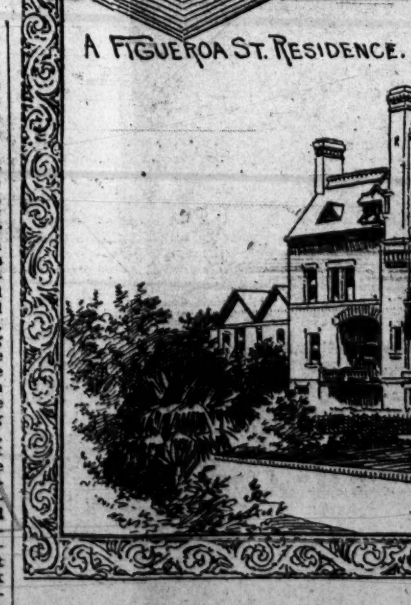
This section of the city lying just along the city limits, and south of Los Angeles, is growing very rapidly, and promises to become one of the most thickly settled residence sections of the city within a couple of years. The fine soil, good elevation and the fact that lots can be purchased for less than half the price asked at an equal distance to the southwest have all contributed to this remarkable growth.

Just beyond the city limits is Vernon, one of the most fertile horticultural sections of Los Angeles county. Here may be seen the possibilities of "intense" cultivation of the soil. Between the rows of orchard trees, berries, vegetables, corn, peanuts and other crops are raised, and many families not only make a good living, but save up money from the product of five acres of land. Vernon is reached by the electric cars of the Central-avenue line.

Suburban Residence Sections.

There is still so much vacant space within the six square miles of Los Angeles city that suburban residence

A FIGUEROA ST. RESIDENCE.



Los Angeles County.

The section is composed of a succession of rolling hills, some of them attaining a height of several hundred feet, from which a perfect panorama of the surrounding country may be obtained. The opening of the electric line and the construction of the boulevard to Elysian Park will undoubtedly lead to important developments in this section, which lies between Elysian Park and the western city limits. This is an extension of the frontiers of the Chahuenga Valley, and the most delicate trees, plants and flowers flourish here without protection throughout the winter.

Beyond the city limits.

Beyond the city limits, on the northwest, extends for several miles an ex-

panse of rolling land, commanding views of the ocean, known as the Lick tract. Here several fine homes have been established during the past couple of years, and with advent of the railroad this is likely to become a favorite suburban residence section.

On Downey avenue, the fine thoroughfare which forms the main street of East Los Angeles, there is quite a

sections have not yet been built up to any considerable extent, as is the case with many cities of this size which are more compactly settled. With the increased facilities that are afforded by electric railroads, however, there is a constantly increasing tendency to spread out into the country, where an acre or two of land may be purchased at a moderate price, and the next few years will undoubtedly see a large increase in the class of residents who in the East are known as "commuters."

At present the most popular residence suburb of Los Angeles is Pasadena, which is now so accessible by several lines of railroads, that it is almost as convenient for business men to live there as in the outlying sections of the city. With an electric line running over from the city to Pasadena, the past midnight, every fifteen minutes, at a 10 cent fare, in addition to three lines of steam cars, it is no wonder that the population of Pasadena has rapidly increased. Among the attractions of

HOMES FOR THE 'AVERAGE MAN.'

MANY persons living abroad and knowing Los Angeles only by the general reputation it bears throughout the country, incline to the idea that this city is a "rich man's paradise," but that from the standpoint of the poor man of affairs few inducements to residence are offered here. These tourists, of course, tell of the city as they see it and from their view. They describe picturesque scenery seen from the sum-

and women daily ask for employment and are refused, while the factories and foundries make a like report. Yet nowhere is it possible to find a region where so many opportunities for labor to employ itself appear on every hand. Not within the city, but beyond its limits, the climate hereabouts is especially inviting to small farming. It is not a district for great grain fields, but for small ranches. But one crop, barley may be produced a year; tomatoes may be picked the year around; many small fruits can be so planted as to yield continuous harvests. The raising of celery after a highly cultured plan, the culture of melons, the production of poultry and eggs, especially of turkeys, the growing of good strawberries—all these occupations and a dozen others offering enticing profits to the intelligent laborer; besides, the repose of quiet employment and the dignity of independent action are considerations which should weigh in the balance which is pivoted between the shop and the farm.

Assume, however, one of the numerous cases of a head of a family who removes to Los Angeles, where he secures employment which returns him from \$60 to \$100 per month. He has a thousand or so dollars to facilitate his settlement amidst his new surroundings. The question as to the sum for which he and his family may become comfortably located is to him one of primary importance. What are the prices of rents? What does it cost to buy a lot and build a house? What does furniture cost, or how do the prices compare with prices in the East? How does the cost of food, of clothing, compare with the prices in the old home?

These are questions which he wishes to have settled, even before he will consent to break away from his Eastern home to find a new one in a country which is known to him only through description.

In replying to this it might be said that Los Angeles is in many respects comme deux gouts d'eau with an Eastern city. The boulevards, the appearance of the streets, the industries and the manner in which they are conducted, will strike no discord upon the ear of the Easterner. The fact that the population has moved here from the East or the middle West. The Spanish or Mexican

finds many expressions among the numerous cottages of the city, while the colonial with its yellow face and white trimmings, with its tall white Ionic or Corinthian columns, can be seen in every neighborhood.

The painting of these houses is as pronounced a feature as the variety of their styles of architecture. Certain particular hues and shades attend certain architectural treatments. The dun gray of the mission style, for instance, or the reddish pink of the bungalow. As you drive through the residence section of Los Angeles, you are played upon by a succession of charms and surprises which ring their changes as you pass through the residence section of the city. It should be remarked, also, that these buildings are not of the wealthy or even of the well-to-do. They are the homes of the man of moderate means; the clerk, the book-keeper, the mechanic, the clerk, the book-keeper, with an income derived from his labor of from \$60 to \$100 per month.

When one ascends the scale of prices in the building of houses, it will be found that a very little money will produce a great deal of change in the plans of the architect. While the rooms of the \$1000 house perhaps average 10x12 feet, those of a \$1400 house would average 12x12. For the sum of \$2000 one might build a commodious two-story house of eight comfortable rooms. It is a \$2500 house built in Los Angeles is ample both in size of apartments and appearance for any family; however refined their tastes; beyond this luxury begins to develop and elegance starts to supplement comfort.

A feature of these houses is their front and side lawns, and their ample rear yards. The regulation lot in Los Angeles is 25x150 feet, of which the average house covers an area of about 3250 sq. ft. The house sets back about fifteen feet from the line of the sidewalk, and the space in front is a greenward rosetted by blossoming flowers, bordered by budding roses; the cement or gravel walks curving past the stoop to the side gate give the little plot a park-like appearance, and heighten the pretty effect of the cottage.

The front porch is characteristic of all these cottages. It does not, in most of them, extend the entire width of the building, but about half the width. They are rather a veranda stretching in front of the first bedroom and the hall, while their spaces on the opposite side of the house are upon the front wall of this room is a wide pane with panel glass, frequently colored, on each side, through which the

in common use is bituminous. Anthracite, so necessary to the Eastern family, is costly and not frequently seen. Bituminous coal sells at about \$9 per ton, or quantities of 100 pounds sacked and delivered sell for 55 cents. No adjacent coal mines have yet been discovered which will yield quantities sufficient to gain commercial recognition. That there may be such when the surrounding country comes to be more thoroughly explored and developed, is entirely possible from the number of known coal prospects in the mountains. There is no doubt, also, that the presence of great quantities of oil underlying a wide area of the city will ultimately appear as a "bear" factor on the price of coal.

Wood fuel is also scarce and dear. The wood mostly used is eucalyptus or Australian blue gum. It is an excellent fuel, equal to the Georgia pine. It is an exotic, however, its growth being induced by planting, for the plains about Los Angeles are bare of wood, and where it grows in the nearby mountains it is either stunted or is inaccessible, except at great cost. Eucalyptus sells, sawed, split and delivered, at about \$12 per cord. Purchased in sacks, sold at 25 cents each, it costs the consumer about \$16 per cord. There is no doubt that the price of the article, also, will in the near future be greatly reduced. The demand for it has increased the planting of large areas of eucalyptus, and the coming of new railroads over mountains clothed with wood, will so fill the market with the product that the price of it will better accord with the Eastern idea of its value.

However all this may be, wood and coal are very little used by the family of the average man. A few sacks of coal burnt during the cool or damp days of winter in the dining-room grate, lighted with a sack of two of wood, is a luxury in which the family can indulge at slight cost. The fuel for domestic cooking is gasoline and kerosene oil. This product is imported from the East and is manufactured by the sole concern in the country producing it, the Standard Oil Company. Large lamps, supplying both light and heat, are used by many families, while many others employ gasoline, which possesses the economic feature of being readily lighted and extinguished when not in immediate use.

The price of rent in Los Angeles does not so much depend upon the quality of the house as upon the character of the neighborhood in which it is located. A house on Central avenue which rents for \$10 or \$12 per

month, on South Figueroa street, rents for \$20 or \$25. It can, therefore, be seen it is not really the house for which rent is largely paid, but the site, and the value of the site depends upon the size and character of buildings which surround it and upon the tone of the people who constitute the neighborhood.

The average man, therefore, does not live on South Figueroa street. There is a reason for this, and it is the imposing residence of this millionaire or that tell of the opulence which, in conspicuous lumps, is already appearing in our midst, and is distinguishing the town as a city.

The city tenement, with its myriads of human filth and ignorance, its stagnant destitution and obscuration, is not in Los Angeles. Even the poorest can live in a cottage of some kind. There are cottages in some quarters where the rent is as low as \$5 per month. The neighborhood is not good, still it is not immoral, and every family can find a home.

Los Angeles covers an area of about 56x15 miles square. The city is equipped with 120 miles of car lines, nearly all of which are electric or cable. These ramify in all directions from the city center. The most remote lands are brought within easy and close reach of the heart of action, and it is therefore possible to have the separate cottage possible to the average man. Whether, when the city becomes well built up, this condition will continue is a question for the future; but the situation now is as narrated. There was never a better time than now for the average man living abroad to remove to Los Angeles.

Prices of articles needed for family use or consumption range in Los Angeles about the same as in the East, notwithstanding most of them are

taunt meal can be had in Los Angeles better and cheaper than in any other city in the United States. There is one first-class, short-order restaurant here, which has its establishment on a principal street, where you can, for 15 cents, be accommodated with the following fare: A large bowl of excellent soup, clam chowder or consommé; a plate of hot biscuits and butter; and a large dish of tapioca or other pudding with sauce. This is a lunch ample, we should judge, for the average man. At no greater cost an equally good meal can be had at the same establishment suited to breakfast or supper, so that the cost of one's food would not exceed 50 cents per day. There are restaurants also where a full meal in courses can be had for 10 cents, and the food and service are good.

If, however, one wishes to indulge the luxury of a 25-cent dinner, he may visit one of the most elegant dining parlors in the city and be served with the following bill of fare:

Macaroni. SOUP. Consommé. Celery. SALAD. Lower. Lake Rock Cold Egg Sauce. BOILED MEATS. Ribs of Beef with Horseradish. New England Dinner. Mince Ham on Toast. Peach Cobbler. Prime Ribs of Beef. Young Mutton with Jelly. Mashed Potatoes. Brown Sweet Potatoes. Spinach. Stewed Corn. PUDDING. Bread Custard. PIES. Pear. Ice Cream and Cake.

moisture do not uplift and confine. Besides this, the very dry air which attends the region at all times, save during actual precipitation, soon draws off the surplus moisture of the earth, and a wet surface is nowhere to be seen. Rheumatism, therefore, is the only climatic danger to public health. This is said to arise from the situation of the city and its immediate position between the mountains and the sea. From the hottest moment in the day to the coolest hour in the night the thermometer in Los Angeles will show a difference of not more than 10 degrees. The situation of the city on a plain or valley about equidistant between the desert and the sea, it is measurably protected from the hot winds of the desert by a low range of mountains, over the tops of which, during the mornings, the dry desert air moves, and settles upon the city, and, passing on to the ocean, they form there an early morning off-shore wind.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the mountain winds are driven back by the stiff cool breezes which make in from the ocean. These winds are moisture-laden, and, during periods of the year, they bear a fog. At other seasons, however, they are very refreshing, and they constitute one of the principal climatic charms of the place. It is these winds that drive down the mercury in the tube, and it is when they appear that the radiant feels the value of his woolens. "The cool of the evening" is cool at all seasons in Los Angeles. No sultry, sleepless nights occur here on the warmest night you may find comfort under a cover.

Other diseases in Los Angeles arise from local contagion and are alien to the climate. Many of them, especially tuberculosis, are brought here, their owners hoping to secure relief through exchanging a rigorous climate for an equable one. They frequently transfer their experiment until the disease has left them no constitution to build upon, and the inevitable result is the premature death. The reports of the health officer of Los Angeles, therefore, should not be taken as an index of the public health. Could the matter be most carefully examined, they would show a most gratifying circumstance of how few of those afflicted ones who come here seeking health, succumb in the effort.

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Pasadena may be counted high elevation, which is favorable to those who suffer from lung complaints. The Throop University, with its manual training department, the only one in Southern California, has also attracted some families to reside in the Crown of the Valley, in order that they may give their children the benefits of a practical education, the opportunities for which it may be hoped will not long be lacking in Los Angeles.

Between Pasadena and Highland Park, along the Arroyo Seco, are several other attractive suburban places, many of whose inhabitants do business in Los Angeles, going home in the evening and coming to town every morning. These are South Pasadena, Lincoln Park and Garvanza, all of which are reached by the electric road, the Southern California and Terminal lines.

Adjoining Pasadena is the beautiful suburb of Alhambra, embowered in shade and fruit trees, where a number of Los Angeles business men have their homes. This ideal residence section, where most of the houses stand in grounds of five to ten acres, is reached by the main overland line of that company. Just south of Alhambra is Ramona, or, more correctly, the Junction of the Southern Pacific branch to Pasadena. This tract was laid out in '88, but has made slow progress hitherto, as the owners of the land have shown no active disposition to push development. Now that the transportation facilities have been so much improved, there being about twenty trains each way daily, it is probable that Ramona will witness a rapid growth, and soon become a rival of its neighbor Alhambra.

A pretty little town which has been growing in favor as a suburban residence section lately, is Monrovia, in the foothills of the San Gabriel Valley, about seventeen miles from Los Angeles. It is reached by the Southern Pacific and the California lines. The location of the town is charming, the surroundings are most attractive, and there is an abundance of pure mountain water, which is supplied to all property-owners free of charge. There are quite a number of pretty homes here. Property is still held at a very moderate price.

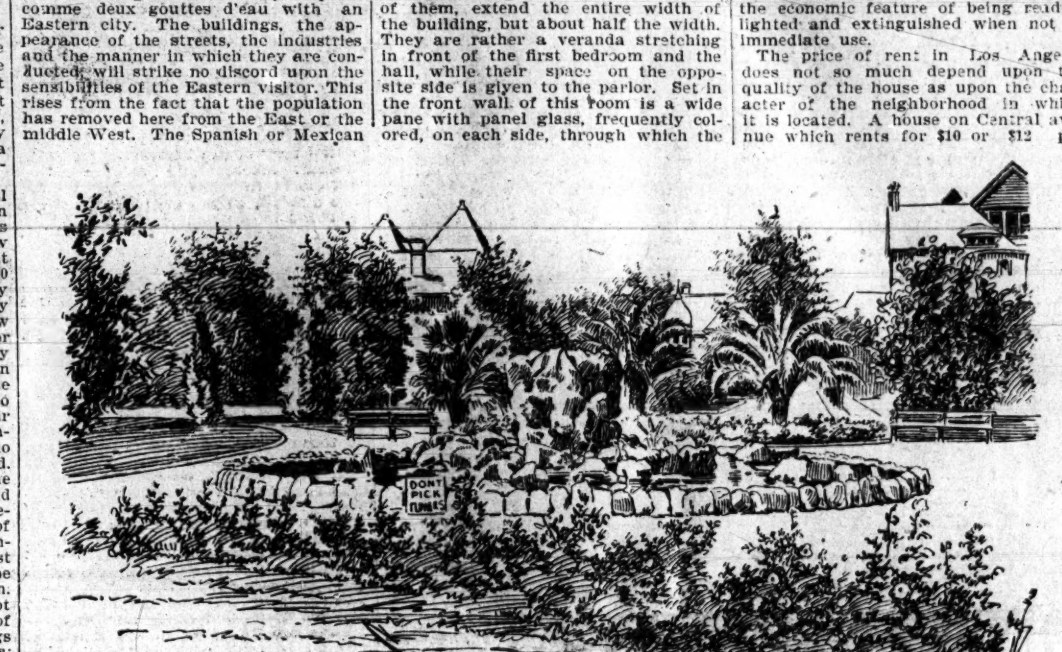
A few miles north of Los Angeles, on the Terminal and Southern Pacific railroads, is the pretty settlement of Glendale, nestled at the foot of the mountains and surrounded by groves of citrus and other fruit trees. Here some Los Angeles business men have their residences. Their number would be largely increased if the transportation facilities were better. As it is, there are only three trains each way on the Terminal road. It is probable that during the coming year an electric line will be built to Glendale, when this section will be built up very rapidly. Average property, improved or unimproved, may be bought here at a moderate price.

Between Los Angeles and the ocean there are a few residence sections which have begun to attract Los Angeles people. Among these are the Palms, a pretty little settlement on the Santa Monica line of the Southern Pacific, and Inglewood, on the Southern California Railway to Redondo and Santa Monica.

During the summer a large number of business men take up their residences at the seaside, in the neighborhood of Los Angeles would do well to lose no time, as property in this section will never again be so cheap as it is today.

It is only a question of rapid and frequent transportation to transform the entire section surrounding Los Angeles, between the ocean and the mountains, into a succession of villa homes, standing in tracts of from one to ten acres or more. It needs no prophetic vision to see that this will be accomplished within the next few years. At present suburban acreage within five or ten miles of the city may be purchased at very low rates, but as soon as transportation facilities are secured there is certain to be a big advance all along the line. Those who are thinking of securing homes in the neighborhood of Los Angeles would do well to lose no time, as property in this section will never again be so cheap as it is today.

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In St James Park.

types who were at one time the people who gave character to the place, have shrunk in numbers and strength and have become amalgamated with the American invaders, and have so adopted their tastes and manners as to become scarcely any longer a distinctive identity. The same environment that makes up the man in the East, therefore, surrounds him here. The newcomer will find the same kind of food is eaten as in the town from whence he came. The same quality, kind and character of clothing is sold and worn, and the furniture is chiefly bought in the East and sold here.

Thus far our friend may not feel very strange in his new surroundings. The points of difference, he will note, are to his advantage. He is likely to get a little higher rate of wages, and his cost of living is cheaper.

Rents he will likely not find higher than in the town he left. As the ruling rate of interest is high, and as the landlord of uniform mildness of temperature, lasting through months of the year, is broken by spells when the thermometer will descend into the thirties, rarely, however, ranging as low as frosts. The slight cold is not disagreeable, on the contrary it is well-timed, it possesses tonic and invigorating qualities which quicken the activities of the people, stimulate the circulation of blood and set faces in a glow. There is nothing about this gentle cold; no suffering attends

rays of the sun pour part of the day, and for the rest it throws its vitalizing influence through the windows into the rooms of the house.

A hammock swung from diagonal corners of this porch is a common feature of these cottages, and during the fatigues of household cares, a woman or a young girl may frequently be seen reclining therein with a paper or a magazine, the cooling air of the ocean dispelling the weariness of the day.

A screen porch in the rear of the house is also a part of almost every cottage in Los Angeles. This porch is fitted up with table and chairs, and the family washing is done when it is not taken away by a Chinese laundryman, who renders this service at a surprisingly small cost. This screened area protects the interior of the house from invasion by flies, and allows the doors to remain open, and the windows and front doors are also screened, so that the interior of the house, indeed, is a part of the climate of the place.

Thus it can be seen, from the fact that all houses constructed here are of wood, and Los Angeles is distant but a short sea voyage from the exhaustless forests of Washington and close to the firs and redwoods of the Sierras, that the climate of the place is not only within a limited area of the city where business centers that houses are required to be of brick. Even in this territory the regulation is not a defense against weather, but against destruction by fire.

At a recent time that impetuous and industry-killing system of leased lands, which is such a curse to so many Eastern cities, has not taken root here. The regulation is not a defense against weather, but against destruction by fire.

city; but in the home area it has not taken root. It is, therefore, possible for the poor man to here become acquainted with the land, and to be a part of the place. The process of home owning may be slow when rent in the form of interest and purchase money are paid together, but an installment set aside from the monthly wage, but it is nevertheless possible, and certain. The poor and the average man are not here stacked in tenements and flats as they are in San Francisco. The rents of which swell the sack of some millionaires, but he may become the lord of the land that is covered by the roof that covers him, and he may thereby breathe a sense and spirit of freedom and independence which is not in the air of the Eastern tenement.

receive their payment in monthly installments secured by mortgage upon the property, elicited the following reply: They would build a five-room cottage to be 28x34 feet in size, containing a parlor 12 feet 6 inches, a hall 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, two bedrooms each 9 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 6 inches; kitchen, 11 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; bathroom fitted with marble washstand, bathtub and water closet. There would be four closets in various rooms, a screen porch, a front porch, a mantle and fireplace. All the ceilings would be 10 feet high. This building would be constructed after the plans of an architect, and would be built in some recognized architectural style. Many of these cottages present pretty types of Swiss architecture; others run to the Moorish; the Eastlake

brought from the East, and the distance they must be hauled is long and freights correspondingly heavy. In the line of furnishing a house, therefore, one must prepare a good bedroom set of three pieces for \$15 to \$18, a good wicker bed-spring for \$2, or a cable spring for \$2.50. A rocking-chair for \$1.50, a dining-room chair for \$1 and \$1.50 each, good buffet tables for \$15 to \$18, and an ash extension table of six feet for \$10. Carpets are correspondingly low; good Ingrain carpets for 60 cents per yard; the luxury of body Brussels can be had for 50 cents per yard. A good gasoline stove of two burners and an oven can be had for from \$5 to \$8, and coal ranges sell nearly as cheap here as in Pittsburgh. Dishes, crockery and tinware, granite ware, even aluminum cooking utensils can be bought at Eastern quotations.

Many families, accustomed to the crowded apartments of Eastern cities, naturally gravitate to such quarters when they reach here. Many without children live, temporarily, in rooming houses, which are so numerous about the center of town. Buildings are not erected with a view of providing these apartments, but they constitute the third and fourth floors of buildings built primarily for business purposes. Pleasant quarters can be obtained in these at from \$10 to \$15 per month, and the persons living in them sometimes do "light housekeeping," or frequently they take their meals at an adjoining restaurant.

It is commonly claimed that a restaurant meal can be had in Los Angeles better and cheaper than in any other city in the United States. There is one first-class, short-order restaurant here, which has its establishment on a principal street, where you can, for 15 cents, be accommodated with the following fare: A large bowl of excellent soup, clam chowder or consommé; a plate of hot biscuits and butter; and a large dish of tapioca or other pudding with sauce. This is a lunch ample, we should judge, for the average man. At no greater cost an equally good meal can be had at the same establishment suited to breakfast or supper, so that the cost of one's food would not exceed 50 cents per day. There are restaurants also where a full meal in courses can be had for 10 cents, and the food and service are good.

If, however, one wishes to indulge the luxury of a 25-cent dinner, he may visit one of the most elegant dining parlors in the city and be served with the following bill of fare:

Macaroni. SOUP. Consommé. Celery. SALAD. Lower. Lake Rock Cold Egg Sauce. BOILED MEATS. Ribs of Beef with Horseradish. New England Dinner. Mince Ham on Toast. Peach Cobbler. Prime Ribs of Beef. Young Mutton with Jelly. Mashed Potatoes. Brown Sweet Potatoes. Spinach. Stewed Corn. PUDDING. Bread Custard. PIES. Pear. Ice Cream and Cake.

as in lines of household fabrics, he will find familiar prices. Muslin sells at from 5 to 12 1/2 cents per yard in bleach, and in unbleached from 4 to 8 cents; nine-quarter sheeting can be had at from 20 to 25 cents per yard; pillow-casing, five-quarter, 8 to 12 1/2 cents per yard; sheeting, from 2 to 10 cents per yard. Linen tablecloths, medium bleached, sell for 75 cents per yard, can be had as low as 25 cents; a turkish towel medium sells for 45 cents per yard.

Woolen dress goods can be had at from 50 cents to \$1 per yard. Cashmeres, serges, French flannels and diagonals range accordingly. Cotton dress goods can be had at from 10 to 15 cents; calicoes from 5 to 6 cents; dress gingham sell at from 7 to 10 cents; and French gingham at 6 cents. You can get a good nightgown for 50 cents up to \$1, and woolen underwear can be bought at 25 cents.

There is a peculiarity of the climate in relation to woolen underclothing. Being in the so-called semi-tropics, one would think the people living here would have little use for woolen underwear, but the fact is, it is generally worn. Many persons who have never worn woolens in their lives find themselves compelled to do so here. The penalty is rheumatism. And about this, too, there is a singular feature: persons afflicted with this cold disease, where, who come here with it, readily get rid of it, while some of those who have never had it feel themselves so attacked if they disregard the use of woolens. Some of the most married and crooked-rheumatics experience perfect ease after a few months' residence, and these are the persons who have been heretofore healthy take to their beds with the disorder.

Rheumatism is about the only disturbance which disconcerts and affects persons possibly for climatic reasons, and this may readily be evaded if one will live with regard to the climate. There are no epidemics generated here, no malaria. The reason there is no malaria, that malarial common to so many parts of the United States, is well understood. Malaria arises from the inhalation of the effluvia thrown off by decaying vegetable organism. In order that this process of decomposition may take place there must be present a union of the agents of heat and moisture. It occurs throughout the world, therefore, that in summer months, when the weather is hot and malarious, fever and ague make their appearance in the early fall, after the summer rains have acted upon

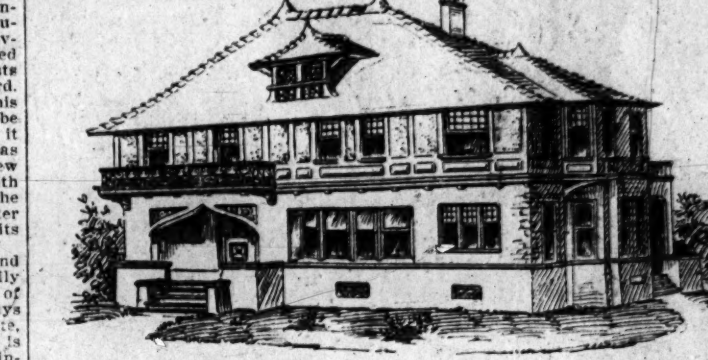
the dead leaves, the roots and grasses. It is then that the malarial fever begins to exude a breath that smells like a drug-shop. In Los Angeles this does not occur. In summer, when the heats are present, there is an absence of rains; the weather is dry. This does not favor the growth of vegetation, and this is the reason why we have so much alkali about irrigation in California. But while the weather does not favor the growth of vegetation, it also does not operate to the decay; consequently there is no malaria in summer.

In winter there is rain; not excessive rains, but a deposit of anywhere from eight to sixteen inches, precipitated at intervals throughout the season. From the hottest moment in the day to the coldest hour in the night the thermometer in Los Angeles will show a difference of not more than 10 degrees. The situation of the city on a plain or valley about equidistant between the desert and the sea, it is measurably protected from the hot winds of the desert by a low range of mountains, over the tops of which, during the mornings, the dry desert air moves, and settles upon the city, and, passing on to the ocean, they form there an early morning off-shore wind.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the mountain winds are driven back by the stiff cool breezes which make in from the ocean. These winds are moisture-laden, and, during periods of the year, they bear a fog. At other seasons, however, they are very refreshing, and they constitute one of the principal climatic charms of the place. It is these winds that drive down the mercury in the tube, and it is when they appear that the radiant feels the value of his woolens. "The cool of the evening" is cool at all seasons in Los Angeles. No sultry, sleepless nights occur here on the warmest night you may find comfort under a cover.

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THE products of the soil that are raised in Southern California are so numerous, and the conditions under which they are grown so varied, that it is impossible to give more than a brief outline of them within the limits of a newspaper page. The intelligent Eastern reader of these lines who thinks of engaging in practical horticulture will naturally seek the experience of those who have been engaged in the industry for years, as well as such practical information as may be gathered from the few handbooks that have been published on the subject. All that will be attempted here is to give the reader a general idea of the great general and prospective value of the crops that are raised, and can be raised, in the fertile soil of Southern California.

Horticulture.

What our gold mines were to the State in 1849, that are the orchards and vineyards of California in 1894, with this difference, however, that for every man who came to the State to find gold fifty years ago, a dozen families come now to find wealth in the soil, by cultivating our luscious fruits. Horticulture is and will remain the leading industry of Southern California, if not of the State at large.

Horticulture is the oldest industry of which we have any knowledge, the first man having been, according to tradition and holy writ, a tiller of the soil. The Eastern States have only a conception of the important role which this industry plays in the economy of the world. The growth of some of the most populous and wealthy countries of the Old World has been based upon horticulture and viticulture. The chief income of the Mediterranean countries, occupying a similar latitude to Southern California—Italy, Greece, the Jordan Islands, Italy, Southern France, Spain and Portugal—is derived from their exports of oranges, lemons, figs, olives, olive oil, raisins, grapes, prunes, chestnuts, preserved fruits, wines and brandies. The United States imports annually over \$15,000,000 of raisins and nuts, and a large quantity of fruit to supply the United States, may be grown within the limits of Los Angeles county, and, in addition, to export to the rest of the world. This country, with a large surplus for export. Horticulture, therefore, furnishes a pretty solid basis for a large population, apart from our other numerous resources.

Fruit is at home in Southern California, and particularly in Los Angeles county. They seem at once to take kindly to our soil and climate, no matter whence they are brought. In the early days—during the "gold" era—there were only a few inferior varieties of grapes and oranges grown in this section. The Mission grape and the "Red" variety grown in California at that time. There were a few old orange trees in Los Angeles county, around the missions, introduced by the Catholics a century ago. The success of these led to others being planted, and so the orange industry increased until the present day. There are seedling trees at the missions a hundred years old. The first grafted fruit trees were brought to California by the missionaries in 1833. Fruit trees at that time were a dollar apiece, and the fruit was sold at enormous high prices—from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pound. As time passed, more fruit trees were planted, nurseries established, the price of trees and fruit diminished, and the railroads reached our coast, the price of fruit was not remunerative, orchardists lost their interest in fruit-raising, and it was some years before fruit was shipped East with profit.

About a dozen years ago a Chicago firm commenced to ship fruit East in large quantities. Others soon followed. At first it was a great thing to ship a whole carload of fruit. Now one or more solid fruit cars leave during the season. Twenty years ago Californians used to talk about fruit-growing being overdone. It was in danger of that as long as we only raised a little, but now that we are beginning to ship it by the trainload, the market has only commenced. This may seem to be a paradox, but it is perfectly well understood. As long as the product is small it is not sufficiently attractive for merchants to engage in it. It is therefore had to depend on a small local demand, but when our production of fruit runs into figures which mean in the aggregate millions, the whole world of commission merchants is ready to get a share of the handling of the shipments.

Southern California has little to fear from competition in the line of fruit-growing. Leaving out of consideration the citrus fruits, what country produces those fruits can produce, as we do, in profusion and perfection, the apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nut, etc. We grow in such quantities? In this country can be seen growing in the same orchard the orange, lemon, pear, apple, peach, apricot and almond; also the strawberry and small fruits, as well as the best grapes that grow anywhere. With more towns to the acre than in any other portion of the world.

As a result of the rapidly growing importance of the horticultural industry in Southern California, many have been gained from the following statement, showing the exports in carloads of fresh fruits by rail from the State during the five years ending 1894:

Year	Carloads
1890	13,753
1891	14,754
1892	15,536
1893	22,478
1894	25,350

The figures for 1894 represent a weight of 620,350,862 pounds. Yet it may safely be said that the horticultural industry of this State is still in its infancy. With the increased yield of existing orchards and the large area of new orchards planted during the past five years, we

may expect to see a still greater increase between now and 1900. For several years after the fruit industry in California assumed importance the growers were almost entirely dependent for a market on commission merchants, who acted as middlemen between the growers and the dealers in Eastern cities. In consequence, the commission men had things pretty much their own way. They grew rich and sometimes arrogant, while the producers often became poor and despondent. However, it was evident that among such an intelligent class of people as the fruit-growers of California this state of affairs could not last long. They came together in various sections of the State and established associations for the co-operative packing and shipping of their fruit. Among the leading associations of this character is that of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, which has headquarters in Los Angeles and branch offices in Los Angeles and other parts of the State. They handle oranges

and lemons exclusively. In Santa Clara county there has been for several years a large dried fruit crop of the Santa Clara Valley. In Fresno county the raisin-growers have recently formed an association. The walnut-growers of the Los Nietos Valley, in Los Angeles county, have had an association in successful operation for several years. These associations have proved of great benefit to the growers and others will be formed from time to time, until the entire fruit industry of the State shall be well organized.

The benefits of such organization have already made themselves apparent. Not only is the fruit of more uniform quality, but the growers are better informed as to the market, and are able to pack and handle it, while at the same time the Eastern markets are opened up in an intelligent manner, whereas formerly commission men carried several carloads once to a point which could perhaps only consume one carload, thus fighting each other with the growers' own fruit. A careful study is now made of the market, and fruit is ordered by telegraph to points where it can be sold.

Under such conditions it would be difficult to overestimate the possibilities of the horticultural industry on this section, especially when it is considered that there are millions of persons in the East who are willing to pay for fruit, and that the fruit is so easily shipped to them.

Foremost in importance among the horticultural products of Southern California is the orange. Apart from its commercial value the orange has undoubtedly done more to advertise Southern California and to attract settlers than all other productions together. There is something romantic in the very name of an orange grove, that exercises a great charm on those who have been raised in the more sterile and colder regions of the country. Probably two-thirds of those who come to this section for the purpose of engaging in the horticultural industry come with the intention of raising oranges, although many of them change their minds after investigating the expense and labor attached to the industry.

The first sight of an orange grove is sometimes a disappointment. The trees have a somewhat of a hard and woody appearance, being carefully trimmed and bearing some resemblance to large laurel trees, one being much like the other, as in a company of soldiers. There are, in truth, many more graceful trees in this section than the orange. An orange grove is seen at its best in winter, when laden with the golden globes that shine out from the dark green foliage. Such a scene is greatly enhanced in attractiveness when the grove is surrounded by a low-capped mountain in the background.

As to the financial side of orange-growing, the profits are good enough, year in and year out, to satisfy any reasonable person, but the trouble is that a large number of unreasonable persons come here to engage in the industry. They have been taught to believe, or have gained the impression, that all a man has to do is to buy an orange grove and let it alone, and make a fortune in a few years. This is far from being the case. There is a considerable amount of work to be done in connection with raising oranges. The ground must be frequently cultivated and irrigated, and the trees kept free from scale and other pests. If the owner does not do this work he must see that it is well done, as very much depends upon the care given to the or-

chard, when it comes to reckoning up the profits at the end of the season. It frequently happens in the case of two men with orange orchards alongside of each other of the same size, the trees being of the same variety and of the same age, one will make a big round profit while the other will scarcely do more than cover the expenses of cultivating and irrigating. It does not need an expert to tell when an orange grove has been well cared for, or otherwise. Even a tenderfoot will notice the difference at once, although he may not know the reason for it.

As stated, the first oranges grown in California were planted by the mission fathers. It is, however, only within the past twelve years that orange-growing has assumed the position it now holds. With here and there a bad year, the crop has gradually increased in amount until last season the shipments were about 8000 carloads. This season it is expected that the crop will amount to between nine and ten thousand carloads.

It is not to be thought that every portion of Southern California is suitable to orange culture. Were this so, choice orange land would not command so high a price as it does. The orange is very particular in its tastes, and those who contemplate investing money in this industry should be very careful to see that they get the right kind of soil and location. The settler who plants citrus fruits on some of our low and moist lands, which are perfectly well adapted to walnuts, berries, alfalfa, etc., will gain a considerable amount of experience, but little besides. Choice citrus conditions are by no means common. Almost every locality will grow an orange tree, but when the fruit comes to be flavored and colored, then comes the test of citrus conditions. Land that has so much water in it near the surface so that irrigation is not required is too cold, and the fruit will have too much acid. On adobe or heavy clay land, that will not drain, the fruit will be small and long-lived, and if great care is not taken to cultivate thoroughly just at

formed an unfavorable opinion of California lemons. The curing of the lemon is a simple operation, consisting of storing of the fruit on trays in a dry, well-ventilated room. They may be kept in this manner for months. No two growers observe quite the same rules in curing their fruit, and there is still much to learn in this direction; but a good beginning has been made, and California lemons are already much sought for in the East. The lemon is generally supposed to be more sensitive to frost than the orange, although this is denied by some growers, who say that after the tree has become well rooted it will stand as much cold as the orange. However this may be, it would be a very poor financial speculation to plant a lemon grove in a locality where there is much danger of frost.

The lemon will thrive on our mesas at an altitude of 100 to 2000 feet above sea level, where frost is severe enough to damage it, but has never been known. There are thousands of acres of such land in this county. It has been customary to grow lemons on orange roots, the orange being a harder stock than the lemon, but some authorities claim that the lemon deteriorates in bud when grafted on orange roots, becoming too large and less acid. Seedling lemons have had their day. The only lemons worth cultivating are the choice budded varieties. The Lisbon is the greatest favorite, followed closely by the Eureka. The Villa Franca has also many admirers. The methods of planting, cultivating, etc., are similar to those pursued in the case of the orange.

The lemon-growing industry is less likely to be overdone than that of the orange, the area of possible production being much smaller. There are large profits in the business for the man who goes into it with judgment, perseverance and capital. The lemon is a staple product, lemon juice entering largely into many of our favorite dishes, and other forms. Los Angeles county could easily supply the United States with lemons.

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The raising of winter vegetables for shipment to the North and East is becoming an important industry in this section. Among the principal vegetables raised for winter shipment are tomatoes, sweet peas, string beans and chili peppers. There are several belts along the foothills of Los Angeles county where there is a healthy rainy frost. In these districts such vegetables are about the most profitable crop that can be raised. Among the most noted warm belts for this section are the Chahuenga Valley, Eagle Rock Valley and the foothills around Glendora. In the eastern part of the San Gabriel Valley.

Agriculture.

The chief attention of settlers in Southern California has been devoted to horticulture, and the growing of what may be termed "bread and butter" crops has been much neglected. For this very reason, such products as hay, vegetables, butter, chickens and eggs fetch good prices all the year round, and the raising of them offers special inducements to industrious men.

In spite of the fact that so many fields have been transformed into orchards and vineyards, there are still some large grain fields in Southern California, notably in the San Bernardino and Antelope valleys of Los Angeles county and in Orange county, where there is one great tract of 100,000 acres, that is practically a vast barley field. The quality of the barley and wheat raised in Southern California is very fine, ranking high in the markets of the world. An advantage which the grain raisers in this section have is the short distance to the harbor, whence grain can be shipped to any part of the world. On some large ranches wheat has averaged a yield of a ton to the acre. About 1300 pounds is considered a good average. Wheat land is often rented, the man who takes the land paying from one-third to one-fourth of the crop, according to whether the land is bare or has buildings. Barley is an important crop in Southern California. A good field of it here takes the place which is held by oats and corn in the Eastern States. Most of the California barley is grown in the southern part of the State. Grain is never irrigated in Southern California. Large quantities of wheat and barley are cut for the winter. This, with alfalfa, constitutes the hay crop of Southern California.

The corn raised in Southern California is of the Eastern type. The stalks sometimes grow to a height of over twenty feet. One hundred bushels to an acre is not considered an extraordinary yield in a section that is especially adapted to the crop. Corn is sometimes irrigated, but much is grown without irrigation. Eggs and corn are raised as a fodder plant, and as food for chicks.

Alfalfa, which is largely grown for hay, is a most valuable plant. Once planted, it needs little care, except plenty of water for irrigation after each cutting. Two crops may be cut the first year, and after the third year from three to six or more crops, yielding from one to two tons to the acre at each cutting. Alfalfa is pastured in the fields and also given in rations of cut.

Sugar beets have been raised in an adjoining county, and it is probable that the culture of this crop will soon be introduced in Los Angeles county, where much of the soil is thoroughly adapted to the species. The season for making sugar lasts four months or more, against fifty to sixty days in Europe. At present the only beet-sugar factory in Southern California is at Chino, in San Bernardino county, where about 5000 acres were planted last season.

Staple vegetables of fine quality, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, cauliflower and celery are raised in large quantities and are shipped east by the carload. Pumpkins have been raised that weigh over 300 pounds.

Live Stock.

In the early days of Southern California, immense herds of cattle and horses roamed over the hills. Of course, when it was found that land which was worth \$2 an acre for grazing would pay interest on \$20 an acre in grain farming, and when it was afterwards found that it would pay interest on \$1000 an acre in fruit, the flocks and herds had to make way and move into sections where land was cheap.

Southern California is, however, as well adapted to stock-raising as it ever was. Here the thermometer rarely sinks to the freezing point, and hence one of the disadvantages of the northern states, no expensive housing or winter feed is required. Moreover, as the system of the animal is not called upon to endure the rigors of a cold climate for a good third of the year, it stands to reason that it more readily lays on flesh. Animals here, like our evergreen trees, plants and flowers, keep in bloom all the year round. A noted Eastern breeder who has investigated this country thoroughly, and who has seen the best of the cattle and horses, would put 20 per cent. more weight in a given period of their growth, and with a given quantity of feed, than they would in the East.

The cattle and sheep still remaining in Southern California are in the thinly populated sections among the hills and mountains not suitable for agriculture, or in valleys which the plow has not yet invaded. A superior system of stock-breeding has taken the place of the long-horned steer and the broncho horse on the plains. It has brought the Jersey and Guernsey, the Shorthorn, the Polled Angus and the Hereford breeds of cattle and, in horses, the trotter, the thoroughbred runner, the Percheron, the Clydesdale and the English coach horse. There are several noted stables in this section, and Southern California thoroughbreds have made their mark on the Eastern turf. There are thousands who believe that Southern California will soon rival Kentucky in raising fine horses, and Eastern racing men are talking of wintering their horses in this section.

An impetus has been given to the raising of hogs here by the establishment of a few years ago of a large pork-packing factory in Los Angeles, which furnishes a cash market. The factory is at present unable to procure all the hogs which it wishes to buy. The pork made in this section is declared by the packers to be superior to that which they handle in the East. Hogs can be raised on alfalfa and "finished off" on corn or barley.

A few years ago most of the butter and cheese consumed in Southern California was imported from the East. We still import a considerable amount of butter from the counties to the north, but new creameries are being constantly established, and it looks as if Southern California would soon be self-sustaining, as far as dairying products are concerned. Cows do well here on the nourishing alfalfa and rice crops. The industry, when conducted by those who understand their business, is a profitable one, and there is room for considerable extension.

Poultry-raising in Southern California offers great inducements to industrious men of small means. Carloads of eggs and poultry are still frequently imported from the East. It has been claimed that poultry is difficult to raise in this climate, but the fault seems to be that sufficient care is not bestowed upon it. Those who have gone into the business in a thorough manner and devoted their attention to it have done well. One of the main points to be attended to in this section is the supply of green food during the dry summer, which may be done by means of a patch of alfalfa. Bee-keeping is quite an important in-

dustry in Southern California. Most of the bee ranches are in the mountain canyons or in the foothills, which abound with flowers and shrubs, from which the bees extract honey, foremost among which is the white sage, from which the finest honey in the world is made. Bee-keeping is a healthy and profitable industry, particularly adapted to those who are in feeble health. Many persons who come to Southern California as invalids have obtained both health and a competence on a bee ranch.

Miscellaneous.

In the foregoing columns brief mention has been made of the leading branches of horticulture and agriculture in Southern California. One might fill a column with a mere mention of other crops adapted to the soil and climate of some or all of the valleys and mountains of Southern California, which have not yet been raised on a commercial scale, or perhaps not at all.

The growing of seeds for Eastern nurserymen has been treated with much success at several points. They say that seeds raised in this section are superior to all others handled by them. Small beginnings have been made in the manufacture of perfume from flowers. A large tract in San Bernardino county is to be planted with cannae, a valuable and beautiful plant. The eucalyptus or gum tree, is raised for fuel, the trees being cut down to within two feet of the ground every five years, when they spring up again with amazing rapidity. The camphor tree flourishes here and should be grown for its gum. It is imported from the East, and the value of nearly \$2,000,000 annually. The introduction of ramie, which produces a fiber very similar to silk, and largely utilized in the manufacture of silk fabrics, has been suggested. The banana and pineapple ripen, as above stated, in a few selected sections, the guava and the loquat or Japanese plum becoming popular, and half a dozen other varieties of tropical fruits may be seen in fruit stores. There are several orchard farms of considerable profit, and market for feathers. Silk-worms are raised on a small scale. Large quantities of plumage have been raised, and shipped for decorative purposes, but the demand has fallen off during the past few years.

Sufficient has been said to give the stranger an idea of the wonderful fertility of the soil and climate of Southern California and of the great possibilities which exist for a farmer who mixes brains with his work.

LA FIESTA.

A FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES, the carnival of the Southwest, has passed its experimental stage, and is fast becoming a celebration of national fame. It has outgrown the proportions of a local event, and has assumed a scope that is attracting the attention of the entire Southwest. Unlike similar festivals in other cities of the United States, the Fiesta de Los Angeles embraces features that are characteristic of the historical periods of the Spanish-American civilization, and that show the wonderful progress, unlimited resources and superior advantages of Southern California, the land of sunshine and flowers.

It is within the boundaries of truth to state that in no other section of the Union can the scenes and attractions be produced that have made La Fiesta de Los Angeles a success from its inception.

That the scope of the next festival will be in excess of the previous festival is assured by the general plan adopted by the committee. The event has been decided to limit the fiesta to five days, commencing Tuesday afternoon, April 21, and concluding on Saturday, April 26.

The fiesta will be proclaimed on Tuesday afternoon by heralds, who will in procession and announce that the Queen of the Angels has taken possession of the city, and that her reign will be marked by joy, happiness and levity. The City will all the officials will abdicate in favor of the fair daughter of Los Angeles, whose scepter shall sway over the destinies of the city for five days. The event is a month in connection with this event will be of the most imposing character, and will be participated in by the citizens.

In the evening the Queen will be formally received, and will hold a public reception, at which her subjects will be presented to her. This event will mark the opening of the fiesta, and the Queen will receive the insignia of high office.

The parade on the following day will be an object-lesson to the visitors. The various floats will show the progress, development and unparalleled prosperity of Southern California. The unlimited resources will be shown in the most attractive manner, and the visitor will be given an opportunity to view the results of the fertile soil of this favored section.

In addition to these attractions, the parade will be composed of a cavalcade of caballeros in their picturesque Spanish costumes and their horses with silken manes. The Chinese, attired in their heavy silk Oriental dresses, with heavy gold embroideries will provide a scene nowhere to be witnessed on this continent. Following these features will be the military display, comprising the National Guard and Naval Reserve of Southern California, a band of Mexican volunteers, famed for their expert horsemanship, and Indians with their historic weapons and queer dress.

The evening will be devoted to a concert, that from a musical standpoint will deserve the richest praise. Thursday afternoon will be devoted to an athletic tournament, in which Indian races, Mexican and Indian sports will furnish the main features. The grand pageant and magnificent spectacle of the evening will take place on the evening. It will represent "The Land of the Sun," a subject specially adapted to scenic effects.

Ancient and modern semi-tropic scenes will be portrayed in a most effective and realistic manner, and the floats will be dazzling in splendor and light.

The next day will be given to the rising generation, at which the school children will furnish the main features. The fairest flowers of Southern California, the healthy and blooming boys and girls, will speak volumes for the climate of their native habitat.

In the evening a grand masquerade ball will take place, where the Queen and her entire court will be seen.

Saturday will mark the close of the celebration with a floral parade, composed of over 300 equines, bedecked with the flowers of the East, and most fragrant offerings of this garden spot. Los Angeles and Southern California are deservedly famous for their rare and varied flowers, and on this occasion their title to that distinction will be fully upheld by the artistic decorations of the evening vehicles.

The evening will be given to merry-making, when fully 30,000 maskers will participate in the carnival of Comos. The streets will be lighted with maskers, and good cheer will prevail.

The Johannesburg, South Africa, authorities have been notified of the short-halved fraternity, and have decided to stop all further boxing contests. Charlie Mitchell and Frank Slavin were preparing to go to the gold fields, but have decided to remain in London.

MEXICAN AMOL SOAP is purely vegetable and best soap for the skin made. George F. Hanly & Co., No. 21 Upper Main, sole agents. Sold by druggists and grocers or can be obtained of the agents.

OLD gold jewelry taken as cash at the Royal Jewelry Store, 26 Broadway.

IMPOUNDING WATER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TASK IN TRYING TO CORRAL IT.

The Hydrographic Work of the United States Geological Survey in California—An Authoritative Summary.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

In 1888 Congress authorized the Director of the United States Geological Survey, who was then Maj. J. W. Powell, to begin an investigation of the water supply of the arid region, and to make surveys for the diversion and distribution of that water on those lands. A careful topographical survey was considered the proper basis of all work. The gauging of streams, the measuring of rainfall and an investigation of evaporation and kindred subjects was carried on contemporaneously with the topographic and engineering work. The purpose of this survey was short, for it practically ceased to exist in 1891. Its discontinuance was largely the result of personal contention as to the method and control of the work. Maj. Powell recognized the fact that the control of the water was of such vital importance to the agriculturist, and that the extensive reclamation of the country would need to be on such a large and expensive scale that it was properly a government task, and should not, nor could it well, be performed by private capital under private control. What Maj. Powell, unsupported, thought in 1890, the friends of irrigation, realizing the great value of a thorough knowledge of the streams to persons of all classes in the arid region, and the great value of a life-blood—has ordered continued the hydrographic work of gauging the streams, using such funds as could be made available by a special appropriation was made by Congress for the re-establishment of the hydrographic work under the direction of the Geological Survey. F. H. Newell is and has been from the first, the hydrographer in charge of this work. Mr. Newell is a long experience in this line, of high scientific attainments and of liberal education. His long experience in this class of investigation has made him the person without question, who should be in charge. Arthur P. Davis, who is a gentleman who has had long experience in scientific work, and who has been made his principal assistant. The scope of this work includes investigations throughout the entire area of the United States, but more particularly in the arid region, which lies west of the 100th meridian. Mr. Davis has been detailed for the purpose of this work in the West. In each of the States and Territories of this district some person of scientific profession and of good standing has been appointed to have charge in his State. In many instances this work is done by the professors of the State engineering colleges, and in some cases in co-operation with State engineers, where a State engineering department exists. In California J. B. Lippincott, who has been formerly connected with the Geological Survey, has been given charge.

The needs of this work are so great as to scarcely realize that the United States Government still owns and controls over one-third of the area of this country, exclusively of the Federal land. This land is practically worthless without water; it makes, in most instances, a poor stock range, except when reinforced by irrigated grain and hay fields. Less than 1 per cent. of the arid regions can be successfully farmed without water. The striking instance of the difference in value of irrigated and non-irrigated lands in California is the oft-cited Riverside district, where the owner of the land has been offered a valuation of 75 cents an acre put upon it by the Board of Supervisors for purposes of taxation. The present day its value would be hard to over-estimate—probably with growing orchards and general development, it would closely approach \$100 per acre.

The farmer who has tried to follow dry farming and grain-raising in this State, even in the years when the winter rainfall of fifteen inches, has reached the conclusion that it is not paying investment. The subject of work of dry farming should be abandoned. The exception to this rule is to be found in the farming of the bottom lands in those lands where the water to the coast to be benefited by the fogs. Ten per cent. of the arid regions may be considered as a hopeless desert, and 15 per cent. at least are not profitable. These arid lands will ever be reclaimed with the most economy of water and development of irrigation systems.

The knowledge of the maximum, minimum and average discharge of streams is of great importance to corporations that are constructing irrigation works. Cases, unfortunately rare, are not so numerous as they have been built which have not been properly supplied with water. A loss of this nature is a double loss. Not only is the investor personally disappointed and his money lost, but the reputation of a failure of this nature is effective in preventing the construction of other works of merit which are in contemplation. The development of the farm and of the orchard is necessarily the foundation that sustains the city. If it is necessary that corporations should have a knowledge of their water resources, it is still more necessary that the farmer invests his all in California orchards should not be disappointed in the failure of water supply. A public and official investigation of this subject, which is open to all, should go a long way toward preventing this disappointment on the part of the irrigation company and the farmer.

The development of water power, which for many years has remained stationary, largely owing to the fact that the water could only be used at a point where the water actually generated it, has been given a new lease of life and fresh vigor, owing to the discovery of electric power transmission. The possibilities in California for the development of this cheapest of all powers are, perhaps, greater than in any other State in the Union. In very few places are there rivers and creeks which fall from 10,000 to 10,000 feet in a few miles of their course, as in this country. The perpetual power, which consumes no fuel, and which may be transferred along the subtle windings of an electric wire for distances of many miles, should make this State one of importance in a manufacturing line. A knowledge of the quantities of water flowing in streams is absolutely essential in the construction of these plants.

This stream-gauging work is not performed by private parties or by corporations, and it is not through until it extends over a period of years, of maximum, minimum and mean annual flow, and few persons or corporations can afford to make such protracted investigations, as are needed. It should be a matter of public record, open to all and extending over as long a period of time as possible.

The work of this survey, as the population increases, also becomes of value in connection with the supply of domestic water. It is of value in assisting and directing wise legislation in reference to the great area of lands which are still the property of the general government. Although the water supply is more highly prized in the arid regions than east of the 100th meridian, great interest is being taken in this work along the lines of water development, especially in the Southern States.

In a drive in November last from Los Angeles county to Stockton, it was found that the construction work was in progress on almost every stream of any importance between those points. In Los Angeles county a stone dam is being constructed on Little Rock Creek, for the irrigation of 15,000 acres of land in Antelope Valley; on the Kern River a new dam is being built to supply the city of Bakersfield; on Postol Creek a large irrigation plant is being constructed; on the Kaweah River, in Tulare county, an irrigation and power plant is being built, largely by Los Angeles men, to supply power and light to Visalia and the surrounding lands in the neighborhood; on the San Joaquin an electric power-plant is being constructed to be operated by the Merced both power and irrigation work is being pushed; and on the Toulumne and Stanislaus great irrigation works are being built. This speaks well for the confidence in California agricultural districts.

The nature of this hydrographic survey makes it closely related to other branches of the Geological Survey. The amount of run-off is directly controlled by the topography of the drainage basins and by their geological formation. The meteorological data is furnished by the Weather Bureau.

The general method of stream-gauging is as follows: A gauge rod is set in the river at the desired point of measurement, on which daily observations are being made. The stream is gauged by an observer who lives in that locality. About once a month, or as much often as the nature of the stream demands, the engineer in charge, who, by the aid of the meters, which are electrically connected with the recording of the revolutions of a wheel, which in many respects is similar to the action of a ship's log, rates the velocity of the stream, based on its surface and on the bottom. This velocity, taken in connection with the area of the section at the station, gives the discharge of the stream. The engineer endeavours to visit the station at various high and low stages of the river. Having determined the discharge of the stream at these stages, and at the same time noting the elevation of the water on the gauge rod, a rating table is determined, which, when applied to the known discharge of the river properly, gives the amounts delivered for each different graduation on the rod. This being applied to the records of the readings, which are taken daily, the daily discharge of the river is given, from which the minimum, mean and monthly values are determined. In some instances in Southern California it is possible to measure these rivers in ways which in the more satisfactory way of measurement with small volumes. The following streams are being gauged in this State: The Sacramento, at Red Bluff, Stanislaus, at Oakdale, Tuolumne, at La Grange, and Modesto, Stanislaus, at Herndon, Kings, at Red Mountain, Kings, at Kingsburg, and the Tejon House Creek, at Tejon ranch, San Gabriel, above Azusa, Sweetwater, near National City.

By far the most important work of the establishment of a station on the Mojave River, near Victor.

The principal reason that is to be learned from the records of Southern California, where flood stages of the rivers are so frequent, is that the melting snows, as is the case farther north, is that the great extension of irrigation must be through the storage of the winter waters. The great annual discharge of the streams of Southern California occurs during the winter months, when irrigation is not practiced, and when the water is idly going to waste. This is so true that the records of the past few years show that the water is not being used to say that from 85 to 90 per cent. of the total annual discharge of the streams of Southern California occurs during the winter months, when irrigation is not practiced, and when the water is idly going to waste. 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He hath left you all his walks, his private arbors and his shaded orchards, on this side Tiber, he hath left them you, and to your heirs for ever, common places, to walk abroad and recreate yourselves.

This passage of Anthony's speech over the dead body of Caesar was one of the most inflammatory of that incendiary oration. The fact that Caesar should have had the health and happiness of the Roman people so much at heart that he willed all his private grounds for public parks, was not only used by the speaker to excite hatred and indignation in the crowd he harangued against the assassins of so magnificent a patron.

The desire and appreciation of the Roman people for parks was but a desire inherent in the nature of men. It has not found gratification in all countries at all times. Until very lately, in Europe, the governments did not concern themselves sufficiently about the health or pleasures of the people to set aside parks for their recreation and benefit. Parks there were, indeed, in vast areas; but they were the private grounds of the nobility; they being well provided for in regard to parks, the desires of the masses in the densely-crowded cities were allowed to pass without consideration. Almost all of the public parks of Europe were formerly private grounds. After all of the surface of England came to be in some manner owned, there were vast tracts held as deer runs. These were for the uses of the nobility, of course, and to this end they were originally inclosed. There were extensive parks for this purpose, it is said, rich land having broader stretches of greenward, with trees more sparingly planted than in a forest, was to be preferred. In process of time proprietors came to move into the parks, and the kind and size of the trees and the ground that came to be matters of family pride.

It was then that the park surrounded a manorial castle or residence. There were two parts of the park. One was what was called the "kept" grounds, and the other was the "pleasure" grounds. The "kept" grounds were immediately surrounding the house, and were inclosed with fences, arbors or hedges, and it was within these that the most elaborate attempts at landscape gardening, or, as it has been more recently called, landscape architecture, were attempted. Grotesque and fanciful designs for the pruning and trimming of trees, imported from Holland, appeared in many of these inclosed parks. The designs came to reflect taste, the culture of the plants, of the swards, the turning of the walks began to have a relation to the style of the architecture of the house, and, in fact, to be a part of it.

It was, therefore, a relief for the inhabitants of the manorial belt to escape at times from this interior, highly artificial growth and distortion of nature into the broad grounds upon the outside, where the trees grew in their nature's fashion and the rocks lay half covered with moss and leaves on the banks of the running brook. So it is that the old world has been proud of the advantages of a park about a castle. One of its uses was "to put the possibilities of a disagreeable neighborhood at a distance from the house and domestic grounds; to supply a pleasant place of escape from the confinement and orderliness of the more artificial parts of the establishment; and for prolonged and vigorous outdoor exercise."

When, however, the proletariat came to be of more consequence in the affairs of England, and the sentiment began to awaken that God had not made the earth altogether solely for the uses and benefits of the aristocracy, the demand for parks for the general public began to arise. The condition in England obtained also in France. Vast private parks there surrounded the chateaux, and they, too, partly through the convulsions of the revolution, partly as a result of the encroachments of the republic upon the privileges of the exclusive classes, have been largely taken away from them and opened to the public. So it is that the forest of Fontainebleau, that magnificent growth of 41,000 acres of trees, which is now one of the most beautiful parks of France, was the grounds of a king's palace. The same was the case with the grounds at Versailles and at St. Cloud. At Vincennes, and Boulogne there are parks which were the estates of dukes and earls in the old days. In five of these parks, which are grouped about the suburbs of Paris, there are 170,000 acres, and within the fortified suburbs of the city there are of artistically-kept gardens 250 acres.

London has hundreds of parks, and gardens. They do not range so large there as about Paris, because the parks of France are pieces of primeval forest preserved from the days of Julius Caesar. In London, Hyde Park, from the old manor of Hyde, is 400 acres in extent. There is Victoria Park of 300 acres; Woolwich Common, 174 acres; Hampstead Heath, 240 acres; Regent's Park, 450 acres; Kensington Gardens, once a king's palace grounds, 290 acres. There are in all 13,000 acres of parks in London, including almost innumerable "downs," "heaths," "fields," and "commons." Besides these, there are yet an aggregate of about 1200 acres of private parks in London.

The climate of Los Angeles, in common with all the English-speaking races, are strongly imbued with a love for public parks. When the city was a Mexican pueblo, only the plaza admitted of the dedication of a park. It was fashioned, not after the English idea, but from the Spanish. Its design was more of a promenade than a park; more of a thoroughfare than a recreation ground. It was under the Anglo-Saxon regime that even this small area of surface came to take on the distinct characteristics of a park, the only area of the sort of which the early Angelenos could boast.

The climatic conditions and advantages of Los Angeles raise the subject of parks to become one of the highest considerations of its citizens. Here, as in few other places in the United States, exposition can be made of the possibilities of horticulture, ornamental and other, and the science of architectural landscaping can be prosecuted

and presented in the fullness of its progressive development. While climate from the standpoint of the florist or the horticulturist, combines the balm of the tropics without their pestilential moisture, with the vigor of the temperate zone without its frosts. Here the palm of the Arabian, and the chestnut of England grow side by side. The eucalyptus from Australia, acacias from Borneo, hibiscus from China, stephanotis, Begonia, venusta and the cocoas, plants that rear their burly heads in all heights and plants that creep about as shrubs, as vines and flowers, all grow in stout development, in delicate perfection, exhalant their odors in a luxuriant health and vigor.

The advantages of Los Angeles from the standpoint of the botanist or the landscape artist, do not stop at the favorableness of its climate. The topography of the areas allotted to parks presents almost every phase of surface variation. The beautifully-trimmed gardens, with their green and smooth-shaven lawns, their clay gravelled walks, lie in the flat districts of the city. To the northwest roll the romantic hills of the Elysian Park. It is rough and yet mostly bare, that region of five hundred and odd acres; some of the hills are brown in their dry and treeless state, and some are rugged and precipitous, but from their high tops can be seen the most picturesque views. To the south and west of the beholder who stands on the summit of one of these Elysian elevations the city spreads broadly as over a flat plain, the houses half hid in the green foliage of trees. The vegetation is greenest nearest your feet, and as the view stretches away the houses recede, white in the distance, and beyond are the dry areas of the city, and of that, until the scene ends in the sea, where a silver rim joins the white horizon in the utmost distance. Behind you are the rugged heaves of primeval mountains, their craggy crests, white with the winter snows, and stretch away to your left and down and on, skirting the broad valley

is only a part of the boulevard system which is now building, and which it is the intention to extend almost around the entire city.

The shape of Elysian Park is something like that of a horseshoe. The bow of it backs to the north and to the south; it abuts a series of hills, which the out from it, leaving several very impressive and picturesque ravines. The area of these latter hills comprises 245 acres. There are seven blocks of it, thirty-five acres each. They are owned by various parties. It was projected some time ago that the city should purchase these blocks and add them to the park. Their addition would make the park tract something symmetrical in shape, make it more readily accessible from various parts of the city, and would provide a continuation of the natural contour of the park, filling out its topography and taking in fully the group of hills over which it is now partly spread.

That ultimately this land must become a part of the park, few familiar with the area will doubt; their addition is only deferred, not disowned. Of these seven tracts are perfectly barren; there has never been any improvement upon them "in speak of." They are practically just as they came out of the night of Nature. They are valued now at \$3500 apiece. This value presents in its most striking form the quality of "unearned increment." The owners got the land by some means from the city when it was practically worthless; they have done nothing to it, and now, after the park has been located close to it, they wake up and find it to be worth in all \$24,500. In a few years it will be worth treble that amount, and the city will, if it wishes to acquire the property, be called upon to pay to the owners for a value which it itself has created largely through the presence of its park. In the summer of 1894 a movement was put on foot in the City Council for the purpose of condemning the seven tracts beside Elysian Park, and for leasing lands for the improvement of the place. It is at this time interesting to

review in their votes in favor of it instead of this character action, just the opposite is experienced. Each honorable member develops "leggin" qualities for the little park in his own ward, jealousies between parts of the city at once arise, and a many-sided contest appears. The city treasury or the body of the taxpayers is treated as a sort of a jackpot which each Councilman endeavors to open to the best advantage to himself and his own constituency.

The theory that public parks, wherever in the city it is located, is intended for the equal use and enjoyment of the people of the entire town, and each individual thereof, wholly lost sight of, and a feeling becomes rampant that if Elysian Park gets an appropriation of a thousand dollars, then Westlake Park ought to have an equal sum; else it is gotten the advantage of.

The propositions were severally presented to the electors of this city on May 3, 1895. They were each defeated. The Elysian Park proposition losing the requisite two-thirds vote by a narrow margin. The reasons for the defeat of the main proposition, it is claimed, may be attributed to the prevalence of the same spirit which manifested itself in the Council on the day of the discussion of the Land Committee's report.

It was proposed by this bond proposition to vote \$100,000 worth of bonds for the purchase of the seven tracts of land adjacent to the Elysian Park, and the balance for the improvement of the park.

One of the things talked of as being desired was a lake in one of the ravines between two of the hills of the lands to be purchased, then a copious supply of water could have been distributed through the park, but there is no doubt that it was partially because of the lack of definite pre-arrangement as to what was to have been done with the money if it was voted, and the full advertisement of that fact to the people, that the proposed bond issue was defeated.

There was much more definiteness connected with the project for the improvement of Westlake Park, for which \$25,000 was asked. This park is located on West Seventh street between Alvarado street and Park avenue. It contains thirty-five acres, about eight acres of which are covered by a lake. Improvements upon the grounds were begun in 1888, and up to the present time there has been about \$20,000 spent upon the work. It was proposed, if the bond issue had carried, to purchase about twenty acres south of Seventh street, running nearly or quite to Ninth

street. This land is vacant, and is a lot of it would have been largely converted into a lake with surrounding grounds. The lakes would have been connected by a narrow stream with a small run, and the water would have been bridged over. There would have been within the park nearly sixty acres, and the people and they have never availed themselves of it. Whether this park will ever extend around the reservoir as planned is the future. If it ever should, Mayor Hazard estimated that it would then be about four times the present area of the Westlake park; it would be a grand and laced with spacious drives and walks, and it would certainly be a most charming resort for recreation.

The next park in size, though the least of all in improvement, is Echo Park. It is located on the site of the old reservoir No. 4, and is north of Bellevue avenue and one block north of Temple street. It contains about thirty-three acres. Improvement was commenced in October, 1892, and since then there has been nearly \$15,000 spent upon the work. It is mostly covered by a lake, and it is indeed, difficult to recognize in what manner even this amount of money could have been applied to its

negotiations with the Fair estate are successfully completed, the city will then have thirty-five additional acres for park purposes, one-half of which will be on each side of Vermont avenue, which will also take the aspect of a park boulevard, so far as it obtains to the park. The land being acquired, the city would be called upon to donate the piece it owns for park purposes, and to authorize the Park Commission to take charge of it and improve it along with the other parks, very much of which improvement would doubtless be moved by private contribution.

The next important park in Los Angeles is East Los Angeles Park. It comprises an area of about fifty-seven acres, located between Alhambra avenue and Mission Road. The improvement of it was commenced in 1893, and up to the present time there has been about \$42,000 spent in the work. This is the largest of the gardens, and a great deal of earnest and artistic effort has been put upon it. The walks are laid out in beautiful curves, and the grass plots with their designs of rare and blossoming flowers are things of impressive beauty. From the fact that the botanical conservatory, lately removed to Elysian Park, was so long stationed here, the park is notable for its numerous rare plants and trees. Many varieties of the exotica flourish here, and the eucalyptus family is well represented; there are acacias, grevilleas, maples, araucarias, catalpas, the umbrella tree, the tamarack from the Rio Grande, and the palm species with its yuccas and dates. There is a pleasant lake in which there are grown in large varieties of beautiful water lilies, and about whose borders many specimens of the cypresses and glomias are in bloom.

In the bond-improvement proposition there was \$25,000 voted on for this park. Had that project carried, the commission would have at once set about according to an agitation which is of long standing in this neighborhood. It has been proposed to purchase a tract of land lying between the park and reservoir No. 5, which contains about forty acres. With this acquired, the park limits would be extended to take the reservoir, which would be converted into a lake. With its mounting tanks thickly grown to blue-grass lawns, these well-trimmed, this lake would present to the visitor a broad and pleasant sheet of water.

The general topography of the park is flat, but that of the intersecting forty acres is of a rising tendency as it mounts toward the reservoir. There is upon it a number of large trees such as would require many years to grow which make it more desirable as an addition to the park. There is on it also an orange orchard of about twelve acres, which many persons have thought well to preserve in park form, since the orange groves about Los Angeles are rapidly giving place to more valuable uses of the land.

It is doubtful, however, if this acreage could have been bought for the \$25,000 had it been voted. During Mayor Hazard's administration there was talk of securing this tract of land for the purposes here named, and the Mayor appointed a commissioner to value the land; the owners also appointed an agent to make a value upon their behalf. The representative of the city concluded it was worth \$750 per

acre and the city for the owners fixed upon \$1000 per acre as being about its value. If either figure were accepted the \$25,000 would not buy it. The owners, however, were not of J. V. Hellman and Dr. J. S. Griffin, proposed to turn the property over to the city at an agreed price, the city to have the use of it for park purposes, and to pay the annual interest on the amount of the purchase at 7 per cent. per annum. The proposition did not, however, impress the people and they have never availed themselves of it.

Whether this park will ever extend around the reservoir as planned is the future. If it ever should, Mayor Hazard estimated that it would then be about four times the present area of the Westlake park; it would be a grand and laced with spacious drives and walks, and it would certainly be a most charming resort for recreation.

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betterment, so slightly does it show for what has been done. The park lies down in a gulch, with high rises to the east and to the west. The surface undulates in wavy hills. The vegetation bordering it is bare of improvement, or, if any at all, only of the poorest sort. There have perhaps been less talk, newspaper and other, about this park than about any other, and it does not seem, thus far in its existence, that it is worthy of much. It is possible, however, that it may in time be made a pleasing place, and as Bellevue avenue is a fine street and there are some very residences toward Temple street, it is worth bringing to a good stage of improvement, it would certainly be a great advantage to its neighborhood.

Hollenbeck Park is on Boyle Heights, lying between Fourth and Sixth streets, on Cummings avenue. Its existence is due to the generosity of Mrs. Hollenbeck and W. H. Workman, two of the leading residents of that part of the city. Mrs. Hollenbeck has become justly famous for her charitable and generous nature, and ex-Mayor Workman is well known for his enterprise.

The park is twenty-six acres in extent. Work upon it was commenced in 1892, and it has been improved to the extent of \$600 expended in its improvement. It contains a pleasant little lake, in which an attractive boat-house has recently been built. The park is somewhat of much local pride, and much of the embellishment has come of contributions from persons residing inconspicuously. Boyle Heights is somewhat isolated from the populous sections of the balance of the city, being beyond the Los Angeles River and a low, flat area succeeded by high rises, and the people in that section have been in a large degree cut off, by their residence, from enjoyment of the other parks. The establishment of the Hollenbeck Park, therefore, filled a veritable "long-felt want." It has been a source of great pleasure to the visitors, and it is due to the fact, for is not the adage true that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever?"

Other parks of the city are small. They are little plots of gardens, rendered charming by their wealth of plant life, by the splendor of their blooming flowers, and by the artistic arrangement of the walks and greenwards, and the attractiveness of the sprinkling fountains. The largest of these is Central Park, formerly called the Sixth street Park. It is one of the oldest parks in the city, and is one of the most frequented resorts, lying as it does almost in the heart of the city. It is bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Hill and Olive streets, and contains about four and a half acres. The expenditure upon it from November 1890 to the present time has been about \$10,000.

St. James Park is a little half-acre plot donated to the city in 1891 by Messrs. Harvey and King. It lies in one of the most pronounced residential sections of the city, surrounded by large and attractive dwellings. It is located north of Adams street, near Scharf street, and its improvement has cost the city about \$2500.

The Plaza Park is the essentially Spanish feature of the town. Its origin belongs to the pueblo days of the city's existence, and its wide area of surrounding streets in the business center forcibly reminds one of the plazas of Italy or of the esplanades of the cities of old Mexico. It is a beautiful shape, about 210 feet in diameter, and contains perhaps two acres. Its cost of maintenance from November, 1890, to the present has been about \$2200. In this park there is a very pretty fountain, cement walks and numerous seats; it is a favorite lounging place for people of the poorer classes, many of whom sit here for hours enjoying the mellow sunshine.

Prospect, the last of the parks in the list here enumerated, is a pretty little area of about 2 1/2 acres on Echandia street, Boyle Heights. It is heart-shaped and well kept; its maintenance has for the last five years cost in all about \$5000.

The nursery, which is maintained in one of the protected ravines of Elysian Park, exists for the benefit of all the parks. The expense of it is apportioned to all of the funds. It contains many rare plants, and is the most extensive botanical display in the southern part of the State. It costs about \$2000 each year.

The parks are maintained through assessment of the general tax levy, and their share is .0048 or about 1/2 per cent. of the entire sum collected. This sum, so raised, is apportioned among the various parks. In order to get a clearer idea of how this money is distributed, it might be said that out of every \$20,000 of tax money collected the parks get \$1907.50. This sum is then divided to the funds of the several parks as follows: Elysian, \$22,760; Westlake, \$22,145; East Side, \$25,145; Echo, \$15,132; Nursery, \$12,716; Hollenbeck, \$16,000; general fund, \$22,200.

The government of the parks is vested in a commission, of which the Mayor is chairman and the members are as follows: Capt. John Cross, Matthew Teed, W. H. Workman, E. J. Post. The superintendent is Elmo Mendenhall, and the secretary is J. P. Mendenhall. This commission is

pointed by the City Council, which, therefore, has a large hand in the park business. For two years, or during the interim of one session of the Legislature, from 1891 to 1892, the business of the parks was by the Legislature, taken out of the control of the municipality and placed in the hands of the Governor, who managed it through a State board. This arrangement, however, soon brought about jealousies, so that the Legislature of 1893 changed the law and placed it again under the City Council, where it now stands.

There are ordinarily from fifty to ninety hands employed on the parks, each of whom receives \$2 per day, except the foremen, who are paid \$2.50 per day. One of the most interesting projects at present on foot in connection with the parks is the grading of a boulevard to be wide and stretch around the entire city, connecting all the parks, forming a continuous driveway. These boulevards have of late years become very popular in large European cities, and in cities in the United States. Paris has for instance, eighty miles of them, and in the enciente of Paris there are 120 miles. They are spacious thoroughfares, the roads of trees and lawns and often seats along the sidewalks. The carrying out of the plans for the elaboration of such a driveway would certainly add a peculiar charm to the many possessed by Los Angeles in relation to its parks.

CELERY RAISING.

How it Flourishes in Orange County.

(Santa Ana Blade.) One hundred and seventy-five acres of celery in Orange county are now giving forth abundant annual yield to the patient husbandman; the black soil of the peat lands is paying handfuls of dollars in return for every one invested in the raising of this profitable crop. Heavily-loaded wagons drawn by four-horse teams daily carry their valuable freight from the outlying celery districts through the city to the freight depots, from whence it is sent hurrying to an eager Eastern market.

The art of growing celery is comparatively new in Orange county. It was introduced here four years ago by D. Smiley, of Kansas City, one of the most experienced celery dealers in the country. Each succeeding season proves that celery-growing is destined to become one of the leading agricultural pursuits in the county before many years elapse. A "Blade" reporter was sent to the celery "patch" and returned with no end of information for Blade readers. Here it is:

Over 175 acres of the choicest peat lands have been planted to the "grass" this year, divided into 1000 plots, 80; Chinamen, 50; Turner & Lawson, 15; Barling, 15; J. S. Magill & Son, 11; McDonald, 6; Bradley, 2. That celery is a crop of the future is forcibly reminded one of the plazas of Italy or of the esplanades of the cities of old Mexico. It is a beautiful shape, about 210 feet in diameter, and contains perhaps two acres. Its cost of maintenance from November, 1890, to the present has been about \$2200. In this park there is a very pretty fountain, cement walks and numerous seats; it is a favorite lounging place for people of the poorer classes, many of whom sit here for hours enjoying the mellow sunshine.

It requires brains and experience to grow a good crop of celery. The seed in April, after the fashion of cabbage seed. In June or July the young sprouts are transplanted to the field. They are placed in rows six inches apart. The plants are placed six inches apart in the rows. At the time of transplanting the field is irrigated. This one watering is sufficient for the entire summer. Harvesting begins late in November and is carried on till late in March. It is needless to state that the peat lands are very full of moisture all the year. Cultivation is practiced liberally. About a month or six weeks before the plant ripens the rows are banked. The banking process bleaches the green stalks and imparts a much-improved taste to the celery. The banking is done with a "wing" plow by the white planters, and with a broad shovel, operated by two men, by the colored men.

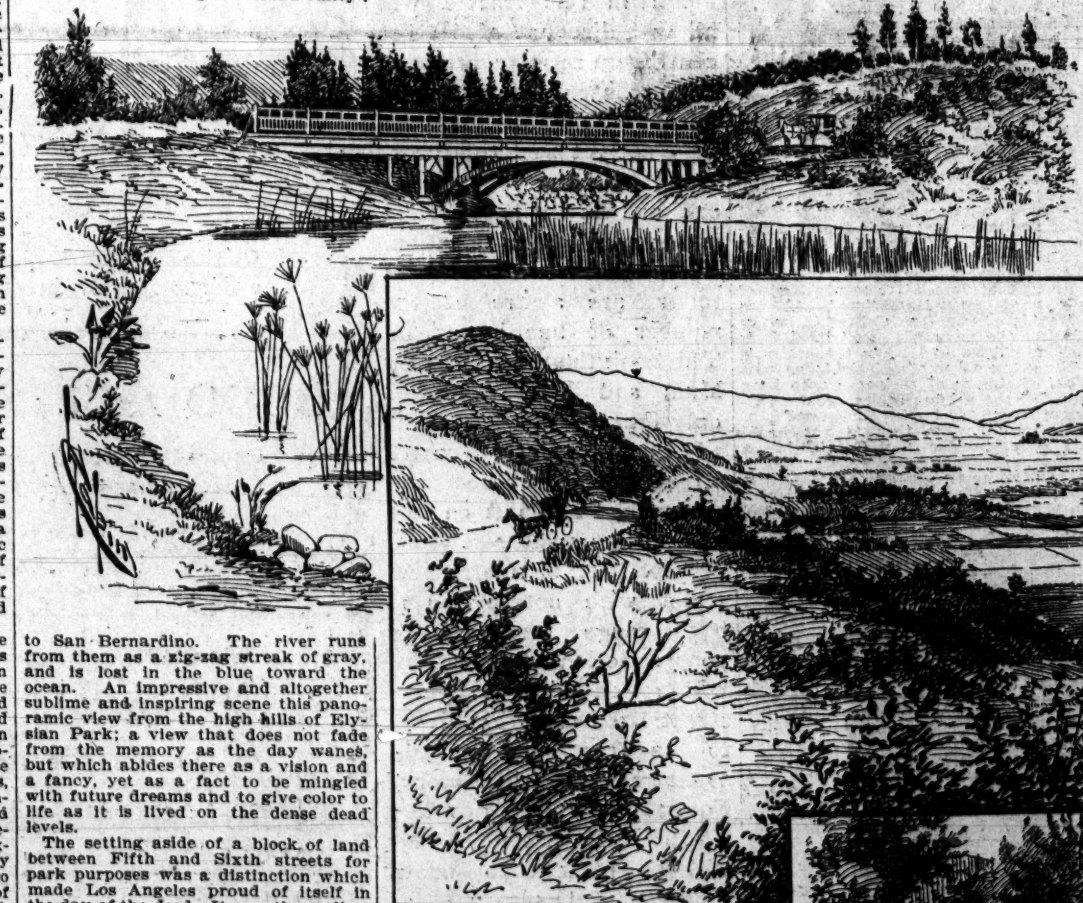
To seed an acre of celery costs a trifle over \$1. From 20,000 to 25,000 plants are grown upon an acre. The growers state they will clear at least \$250 per acre. Instances are quoted where nearly double that sum has been made from a single acre of land, but it is the exception and not the rule.

The greatest expense connected with the industry is labor and rent. Celery land is rented for \$100 per acre. The ground, being wonderfully productive, is a rare spot for weeds. "Careless" weeds flourish and bloom in unbridled profusion. To keep them down, keeps the farmer hustling.

It is estimated that the total output this year will be between 150 and 175 carloads. It is shipped from here to Kansas City in refrigerator cars, and there repacked and reshipped to other points.

Since it has been demonstrated that celery can be profitably grown here, moneyed men are beginning to take notice of the industry. Nearly 1000 acres of peat land stand waiting to be taken care of by remunerative returns. This is merely one item in the diversified resources of Orange county. The celery industry is yet in its infancy, and when it is considered that all the great cities of the East are anxious to buy the product in the midwinter, when it is ready for market, it is not surprising that an idea may be formed as to the importance this single branch of farming may be made to assume. The foregoing is a plain unvarnished statement of facts, and it may be easily verified by any one desiring to do so by calling on the railway agent at Santa Ana, from which point the shipments were made this season.

The privilege of carrying the such-to new cardinal is reserved exclusively for members of the Noble Guard. The member of that bodyguard who has been deputed to perform this service for Mr. Satchel is the Marquis Sacripanti, who is of an ancient and aristocratic Roman family. Admission to the Roman aristocracy can show at least sixteen quarters on their coats of arms.



VIEW OF THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY FROM ELYSIAN PARK.

review a report of the proceedings of the City Council at the meeting when this matter came up for discussion and action. It shows what may reasonably be taken as a cause why the park-improvement proposition should have been defeated when it was submitted to the people, also why it is that it is so difficult in this city to get any considerable appropriation for the improvement of a park. The report reads as follows:

"Councilman Innes moved the adoption of the report made by the Land Committee March 5, 1894, recommending that the City Attorney be instructed to institute the necessary proceedings for the condemnation for park purposes all those lots (being the seven thirty-five-acre parcels before referred to, each owned by private parties).

"Councilman Rhodes moved to amend the report by adding thereto certain land south of Westlake Park by which the lake could be extended to Ninth street.

"Councilman Nickel moved to amend by including certain land adjoining East Side Park.

"Councilman Campbell wanted to further amend by including also certain land adjoining Hollenbeck Park, but was ruled out of order on the ground that no further amendments could be entertained. The motion was carried. "Councilman Fessell then moved to instruct the City Attorney to institute proceedings for the condemnation of that land located between Washington, San Pedro and Adams streets and Central avenue (for purposes of a park). He said that unless the people in his part of the city were made to understand that they will not vote for the bonds for the condemnation of lands for increasing the size of parks as proposed. "That the English for this is Burro trail, or road. Such it was until the Council ordered it widened into a boulevard, winding through the hills, five miles in length. This improvement in the approach from the city to the park, and is a beautiful roadway. It was opened with a flourish of trumpets on December 1892, after it had cost \$540. It

is only a part of the boulevard system which is now building, and which it is the intention to extend almost around the entire city.

The shape of Elysian Park is something like that of a horseshoe. The bow of it backs to the north and to the south; it abuts a series of hills, which the out from it, leaving several very impressive and picturesque ravines. The area of these latter hills comprises 245 acres. There are seven blocks of it, thirty-five acres each. They are owned by various parties. It was projected some time ago that the city should purchase these blocks and add them to the park. Their addition would make the park tract something symmetrical in shape, make it more readily accessible from various parts of the city, and would provide a continuation of the natural contour of the park, filling out its topography and taking in fully the group of hills over which it is now partly spread.

That ultimately this land must become a part of the park, few familiar with the area will doubt; their addition is only deferred, not disowned. Of these seven tracts are perfectly barren; there has never been any improvement upon them "in speak of." They are practically just as they came out of the night of Nature. They are valued now at \$3500 apiece. This value presents in its most striking form the quality of "unearned increment." The owners got the land by some means from the city when it was practically worthless; they have done nothing to it, and now, after the park has been located close to it, they wake up and find it to be worth in all \$24,500. In a few years it will be worth treble that amount, and the city will, if it wishes to acquire the property, be called upon to pay to the owners for a value which it itself has created largely through the presence of its park. In the summer of 1894 a movement was put on foot in the City Council for the purpose of condemning the seven tracts beside Elysian Park, and for leasing lands for the improvement of the place. It is at this time interesting to

review in their votes in favor of it instead of this character action, just the opposite is experienced. Each honorable member develops "leggin" qualities for the little park in his own ward, jealousies between parts of the city at once arise, and a many-sided contest appears. The city treasury or the body of the taxpayers is treated as a sort of a jackpot which each Councilman endeavors to open to the best advantage to himself and his own constituency.

The theory that public parks, wherever in the city it is located, is intended for the equal use and enjoyment of the people of the entire town, and each individual thereof, wholly lost sight of, and a feeling becomes rampant that if Elysian Park gets an appropriation of a thousand dollars, then Westlake Park ought to have an equal sum; else it is gotten the advantage of.

The propositions were severally presented to the electors of this city on May 3, 1895. They were each defeated. The Elysian Park proposition losing the requisite two-thirds vote by a narrow margin. The reasons for the defeat of the main proposition, it is claimed, may be attributed to the prevalence of the same spirit which manifested itself in the Council on the day of the discussion of the Land Committee's report.

It was proposed by this bond proposition to vote \$100,000 worth of bonds for the purchase of the seven tracts of land adjacent to the Elysian Park, and the balance for the improvement of the park.

One of the things talked of as being desired was a lake in one of the ravines between two of the hills of the lands to be purchased, then a copious supply of water could have been distributed through the park, but there is no doubt that it was partially because of the lack of definite pre-arrangement as to what was to have been done with the money if it was voted, and the full advertisement of that fact to the people, that the proposed bond issue was defeated.

There was much more definiteness connected with the project for the improvement of Westlake Park, for which \$25,000 was asked. This park is located on West Seventh street between Alvarado street and Park avenue. It contains thirty-five acres, about eight acres of which are covered by a lake. Improvements upon the grounds were begun in 1888, and up to the present time there has been about \$20,000 spent upon the work. It was proposed, if the bond issue had carried, to purchase about twenty acres south of Seventh street, running nearly or quite to Ninth

street. This land is vacant, and is a lot of it would have been largely converted into a lake with surrounding grounds. The lakes would have been connected by a narrow stream with a small run, and the water would have been bridged over. There would have been within the park nearly sixty acres, and the people and they have never availed themselves of it. Whether this park will ever extend around the reservoir as planned is the future. If it ever should, Mayor Hazard estimated that it would then be about four times the present area of the Westlake park; it would be a grand and laced with spacious drives and walks, and it would certainly be a most charming resort for recreation.

The next park in size, though the least of all in improvement, is Echo Park. It is located on the site of the old reservoir No. 4, and is north of Bellevue avenue and one block north of Temple street. It contains about thirty-three acres. Improvement was commenced in October, 1892, and since then there has been nearly \$15,000 spent upon the work. It is mostly covered by a lake, and it is indeed, difficult to recognize in what manner even this amount of money could have been applied to its



LOS ANGELES THEATRE.

LOOKING backward a few years it seems strange to say that Los Angeles was a city of nearly 30,000 inhabitants before, with but one exception, it possessed a business block worthy of more than ordinary mention. The last eight years, and more particularly the last five years, have witnessed many marked and important changes in that respect, and at this writing—the close of 1895—it can be said that Los Angeles, with its population of 80,000 or more, possesses buildings, devoted to business purposes, that in number, design, cost and character of construction cannot be excelled by any other city of equal size in the United States.

Up to the beginning of 1883 the only building in the city worthy of note was the Baker Block, on North Main street. There were, it is true, two other buildings, in dimensions, so far as area is concerned, are much larger than many more costly structures erected since. They were the Downey and Temple blocks. These two pioneers are still strong on their foundations; time seems to have wrought but little change in them. They stand as monuments, and no mean ones, of the enterprise which, at a later date, was put forth in a greater degree, to develop the great sunshined, luxurious land of Southern California. The two buildings are situated close to each, facing each other diagonally at the corner of Main and Spring streets, which section of the city was, up to a few years ago, the business center of Los Angeles. Neither the buildings lays any claim to architectural design, having been built solely with a view to the business requirements of the times, nor is it too much to say that they have admirably answered their purpose. The Downey Block, which covers a larger area than any other business building in the city, is a one-story adobe, built by Juan Temple, and was at that time known as the Temple Block. He sold it to the late Gov. Downey, who remodeled it, or it would be more correct to say, reconstructed it, into a two-story brick building with stucco facing, such as it stands today. These changes were completed in 1872, and since that time it has always been known as the Downey Block. It has a greater frontage than any other business block in the city, part fronting on Main street, part on Spring street, between Spring and Main, and on Temple and New High streets.

Temple Block.

The Temple Block, jointly owned by H. Newman, Kasper Cohn and M. H. Newman, covers nearly as great an area as the Downey Block. It occupies the entire corner formed by Main, Spring and Market streets. It may be said to have four distinct portions, the portion which faces the junction of Main and Spring streets has a frontage of forty-six feet. The frontage on Main street is 350 feet, and about the same on Spring street, and on Market street it is 140 feet. The building really consists of three different structures. The earlier portion, fronting on Market street, was built by Juan Temple in 1854. The middle portion, consisting of two stories, was built later by F. P. F. Temple, known among the Spanish residents as "Tanphito." The third and last portion, which forms the south wall, was built by him in the early part of 1872. For over five years this building, together with the Downey Block and the Baker Block—built in 1876—were the only business blocks in the city, the pioneers of the many and costly structures which have been erected since.

Baker Block.

This building, constructed in 1873 for Mrs. Arcadia D. Baker, and still owned by her, is one of the handsomest in the city. It was the first of the many handsome structures which now adorn Los Angeles, and it has always been looked on as a good property. Its present valuations it is probably one of the best paying in the city, having always been well occupied and by good tenants. Its front presents a fine line of handsome appearance, surmounted by a lofty tower of fitting proportions, flanked at either end by smaller towers. The hallway, with its tiled floor and double staircase, is quite imposing. Every part of the building, both interior and exterior, gives evidence of its being well cared for and kept in thorough repair. The interior arrangements are excellent, all the rooms and offices being well lighted and open wide corridors. The value of the building as a property would be largely enhanced if North Broadway were opened. All property in that part of the city would be greatly benefited if that were done, and when it is done it is very likely that the Baker Block will be torn down and replaced by a business block possessing all modern improvements.

The Wilson and Nadeau Blocks.
The Wilson Building, situated at the southeast corner of First and Spring, was constructed in 1889, after designs by R. B. Young, architect. It has a frontage of 120 feet on Spring and 160 feet on First street. It is now owned by Mrs. Catherine Wilson, and has cost her in all about \$90,000. The building is deceptive to look at, it having the appearance of a light structure, whereas, as stated by Architect Young, it is one of the strongest buildings in the city, the walls being three feet in thickness. Due to its situation, in the very heart of the city, it is one of the best paying bits of property in Los

Angeles. No room or office in it is ever vacant for twenty-four hours at a time, and the moving out of one tenant is the signal for another one to move in.

Immediately facing the Wilson building and ante-dating it six years, is the Nadeau Block. It was built in 1883 for R. Nadeau after designs by Keyser & Morgan, architects. It was mainly constructed for the purpose of a hotel, and since its completion has been generally known as the Nadeau Hotel. It consists of four stories and a basement, and contains about 800 rooms. It was the first four-story building erected in Los Angeles. It is of substantial construction with brick walls and provided with fire-escapes. It does not possess any architectural features, being absolutely plain in style, but it is sufficiently large to make it impressive, and a fitting structure for the prominent position it occupies. Its cost, not including the land, was \$200,000, and it is still the best building, so far as hotel purposes are concerned, in the city.

The Phillips Block.
The next four-story building erected in Los Angeles was the Phillips Block, at the corner of Spring and Franklin streets. It was built for Louis Phillips, now of Spadra, after plans designed by Architect Burgess J. Reeve of this city. It was erected in 1887 of granite, brick and iron, and is of the French Renaissance style adapted to business requirements. It has a frontage of 120 feet on Spring street and 128 feet on Franklin street, and is 128 feet high from the sidewalk to the top of the central tower. It contains 118 rooms, all modern sanitary arrangements, has four fire-escapes outside. The interior is in oak finish, and picked redwood with a natural wood finish. At the time it was built, it was, and in fact it still is, one of the most ornate exterior of any building in the city, and in every respect will compare favorably with any other erected prior to 1891. The original building cost \$100,000, but since it was completed two additions on the New High street side have been added to it, at a cost of about \$40,000, making the cost of the whole about \$140,000.

Bryson Block.

Proceeding down Spring street the next building after the Nadeau Block that will attract attention is the Bryson Block, on the northwest corner of Second and Spring streets. The construction of it was begun in 1888 and was finished the following year. Although one of the earliest of the modern business blocks of Los Angeles, it is still one of the handsomest, both in design and in interior appointments. It is five and a half stories in height, with a frontage of 130 feet on Spring street and 102 feet on Second street. In architectural design it is of the Romanesque order, and were it not for the horrible mistakes committed in injecting bow windows into Romanesque designs, would be one of the best examples of that style of architecture in the city. It was built jointly by John Bryson and Maj. George H. Bonebrake, president of the Los Angeles National Bank, the former owning two-thirds of it, the latter one-third. Since, however, Maj. Bonebrake has sold his interest in it to Mr. Bryson, who now owns it in totality. The main floor of the building is occupied by the State Loan and Trust Company, and the Los Angeles Clearing-house. The upper floors are let for offices, and are, as a rule, always fully occupied. The main stairway, with its broad flight of polished marble steps, is very handsome, and quite in keeping with the size and strength of the structure. The red sandstone used in the construction of the building was brought from Santa Ventura country; the granite and green sandstone came from Monteno, and the other kinds from San Bernardino. The marble used in the main hall, stairways and other parts of the building, came from Colton. The block was put up by John Redham of Los Angeles, to whom the contract was awarded for \$100,000. This sum did not include excavation, nor the steel vault, which, by the way, is one of the most interesting and important features of the building, including these latter, the total cost of the Bryson Block was \$224,000.

Burdick Block.

The construction of the Burdick Block, on the northeast corner of Spring and Second streets, began the same year as that of the Bryson Block, 1888, and was finished the following year. The plans were drawn by Architect J. Preston, and as in some other cases, provided for the addition of more stories to it when required. The building is an excellent specimen of the Romanesque style, and its proportions, especially of the first story, being bold and massive. Its position at the corner of two such prominent thoroughfares as Spring and Second streets makes it very valuable for store and office purposes. When the building is finished, that is to say, raised to a height, keeping with the portion already constructed, it will be one of the handsomest in that part of the city.

Stimson Block.

Following the example so handsomely set in the Bryson Block the next largest one to make its appearance on Spring street was the Stimson building at the corner of Third street, owned by T. D. Stimson. The plans for it were drawn by Architect Carroll H. Brown, and work on it was commenced in August, 1892, but it was not until December of the following year that it was completed. The Stimson Block is one of the most

costly business blocks in the city, its wealthy owner having expended \$350,000 on it. Its architectural design is what Architect Brown terms an American adaptation of Italian Renaissance. It is a skeleton steel and frame construction, semi-fire-proof, while the walls are pressed brick and terra-cotta. It is six stories in height, and a basement for offices making it really a seven-story building. It has a frontage of ninety-eight feet on Spring street, and 155 feet on Third street, and contains 248 offices, two banks, one double store, and an office in the main hallway for the Postal Telegraph Company. The interior wood-work and wood decoration is in polished oak, and the building throughout is heated by steam. It is provided with two hydraulic elevators, and mail chutes. As seen from the corner of Broadway and Third street it presents a striking and handsome appearance, and stands a fitting monument to the handsome street on which it is erected, and to the far-seeing sagacity of its enterprising owner.

On Broadway.

Leaving Spring street for the moment, and retracing our steps as far as First street, the first object that arrests the attention looking toward the

rest is the Times Building. It is eminently fitting that this building should have been, as it was, the pioneer on Broadway, in selecting the corner of First street and Broadway as the site for their building, its owners manifested a business sagacity that many builders at the time have not willingly acknowledged, and patterned their acts by the Times Building, was essentially the pioneer on Broadway, and although only eight years have since elapsed, it has been sufficient for the Times to note that building after building and block but since it was completed two additions on the New High street side have been added to it, at a cost of about \$40,000, making the cost of the whole about \$140,000.

California Bank and Y.M.C.A.

Leaving the Times building and going south on Broadway the handsome facade of the California Bank building will promptly arrest attention. Adjoining it is the Y.M.C.A. building, commenced in 1888 and finished in 1890. Its facade is similar

were particularly happy in their combination of the Sespe, Montono and Arizona stones. The different tones of each are so nicely blended as to produce an effect which is at once striking, but in no sense incongruous nor lacking in dignity. Its fine frontage of 120 feet on Broadway is an ornament to that street, and the fact that \$120,000 were expended on it shows it to be a substantially constructed building.

To the south, on the same side of Broadway, and adjoining the Potomac is the Bicknell block, which both in appearance and construction is a fitting companion to the one adjoining it.

Boston Store Building.

The lot adjoining the Bicknell Block on the south side is still vacant, but will not remain so very long. The excavating work on it has been completed and very soon work will be commenced for the construction of a building by H. Newman, to be occupied by Jacoby Bros. When that is done the entire west side of Broadway from Second to Third street will present an unbroken line of fine buildings, with handsome fronts, of which that of the Boston store building will not be the least prominent. To the owners of this building is due the praise to which all pio-

neers, and especially successful ones, are entitled to. This building may be called the pioneer of dry goods establishments on Broadway. It is constructed of Los Angeles pressed brick with terra cotta facing, the architecture of the facade being the French Renaissance. The story spaces exceed the ordinary height, the building having been constructed especially for the purpose to which it has been applied, and to give all the light possible. The interior is modeled after the plan of Stewart's dry goods establishment on

Broadway, New York, a prominent feature of which is, and which is reproduced here in the Boston store, the double row of Corinthian columns running the entire length of the building.

The Edgar and Byrne Buildings.

Between the Boston store building and the Byrne building, on the corner of Broadway and Third street, is the Dr. Edgar building, as it is called. As yet only two stories of it have been built, but the other two stories, according to the plans of it drawn by Architect Preston, will be added this spring. It will be of pressed brick and somewhat similar in design to the Byrne Building, which adjoins it.

This latter is, up to the present time, one of the largest of the new business blocks on Broadway. It was completed last summer. No efforts have been put forth to produce architectural effects, but, notwithstanding that, it is in all respects a fitting structure for the prominent position it occupies, and the uses for which it was built. It is four stories high, of pressed brick and stone, with a frontage of 120 feet on Broadway. The first floor is planned for stores and the three upper ones for offices. It cost \$120,000.

Bradbury Building.

Diagonally across Broadway from the Byrne is the Bradbury building, which, it may be at once said, is in many particulars one of the best structures ever erected in this or any other city. The exterior offers no prominent marks of interest beyond those of solid construction and good materials. The interior, however, possesses many remarkable features. On entering it for the first time the most casual observer will remark with surprise the almost absolute absence of wood for finishing or decorative purposes. All the effects produced, and there are many excellent ones, are entirely dependent on combinations of glazed tiles and wrought iron. The design must be entirely original with the architect who conceived it, for in no other known building, here or elsewhere, is anything similar to it to be found. This interior consists of a large open court lighted from above, the walls of which are enameled tiles. Similar tiles are used in every case where an interior supporting wall has been constructed, thereby doing away with that sense of heaviness which would otherwise mark that character

of five stories and basement, and is built throughout of pressed brick and terra cotta, steel and iron, and the main supports are massive piers of Sespe stone. The architecture is the Italian Renaissance, and the construction of the exterior is probably the first instance where earthenware material has been used throughout. Prior to the construction of this building galvanized and wooden ornamental projections were looked on as sufficient in all local designs for facade purposes, but that is now less the case than formerly. The cost of the Bradbury building, not including the lot on which it stands, was about \$200,000, although it is popularly supposed to have cost much more.

The Carrier Building.

Adjoining the Bradbury Block on Third street is the new Carrier Building, which, if not the largest, is assuredly one of the best constructed, and, perhaps, for its size one of the most costly buildings yet erected in Los Angeles. It has only recently been completed, but it would seem to be a favored site, for it is already fully occupied. The facade is of Los Angeles pressed brick, and, notwithstanding its great size, presents a very handsome appearance. The interior fittings are all of the first-class, no expense apparently having been spared to make it in all its appointments a thoroughly up-to-date building. Almost facing the Carrier is the new Jlich building, just completed, which is a favored site, for it is already fully occupied. The facade is of Los Angeles pressed brick, and, notwithstanding its great size, presents a very handsome appearance. 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Court House.

artistic facade. It has a frontage of sixty feet on Spring street, and 160 feet on Sixth street. The foundation was made strong enough to provide for future additions to it when such should be found necessary. It is the pioneer of large buildings on Spring street in that locality, having been erected in 1883.

New Wilcox Block.

There are many other buildings on Spring street deserving of more than passing mention, but space will not now permit of it. There is one, however, now in course of construction, that cannot be overlooked. It is the Wilcox building at the southeast corner of Spring and Second streets. The plans for it were drawn by Messrs. Pissis & Moore, architects, San Francisco, but the work is being carried on under the immediate supervision of G. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell & Mitchell, architects in this city.

The building, when completed, will be one of the handsomest of the new business blocks of Los Angeles, and will be jointly owned by Mrs. M. G. Wilcox, Alfred H. Wilcox, her son, and three married daughters. It will be Italian Renaissance in style, and five stories. It will be of stone throughout, except that portion facing on the alley. The stone used is a gray sandstone, and comes from Yakima Bay, Or. When polished it somewhat resembles a dull marble, and, although



Normal School.

completed, will be the best of any yet built. It is the Bullard Block now nearing completion. There are many who view it as the most imposing pile, so far as business blocks are concerned, in Los Angeles. This is due to some measure to the fact that it has the advantage of being isolated, and having an entire block itself. Before, however, entering into details of the Bullard Block, omission should not be made of some other fine buildings being con-

with iron turrets at the two corners on Spring street. The cross-joints are the heaviest timbers that could be handled, and, taken together, it is one of the most solid and substantial buildings ever erected on the Pacific Coast. The foundation piers are each four feet by six feet of solid masonry, strong enough, as Mr. Morgan said, the architects are Messrs. Morgan & Walls of Los Angeles) to support a building as large and weighty as the County Courthouse. This great strength was partly required by its isolation, and partly by wind pressure had to be figured against.

The iron work for this building was furnished by the Llewellyn Iron Works of this city. They also furnished the ten iron turrets which adorn the Spring-street corners of the building. These turrets will be painted to match the color of the pressed brick. The ground floor will be fitted up for store purposes, and the second, third and fourth stories for offices. The top floor has been leased for the State Supreme Court and will be fitted up for a court-room, judges' chambers, library and such other requirements as may be found necessary. The building, including lot, will cost a quarter of a million dollars and the architects say they expect to have everything about it completed by the first of next May.

Railway Depots.

Besides the business blocks mentioned in the foregoing, the depots of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways are structures that would do credit to almost any city. The Arcade depot, belonging to the Southern Pacific Company, is one of the largest west of the Missouri River. The arcade for trains is 500 feet long by 34 wide. In front of this and attached to it are the ticket offices, waiting-rooms, offices of the officials etc., forming a building 400 feet long by 38 in width. Projecting from this again is the general waiting-room, 87 feet long by 22 in width, the whole covering an area of about one and a half acres. The construction of it was begun in February, 1888, and completed in July of the same year, at a cost of \$250,000. Adjoining the building is a botanical garden of about one acre, which contains some of the choicest plants, trees and flowering shrubs to be found in this hemisphere. La Grande Station, the central depot in Los Angeles of the Santa Fe railway system, is a splendid bit of architecture and a structure of which Los Angeles may well feel proud. Its general style is of the "Moresque" order, adapted to practical requirements. The building, which was completed and opened in July, 1893, is 320 feet long, and is built entirely of Arizona sandstone and pressed brick. The rotunda, which constitutes the central portion of the building, is 75 feet in circumference, and is surmounted by a dome with stained-glass windows. On either side are square and hexagonal battlemented turrets, forming a double passageway, one for carriages, the other for pedestrians. The building contains the usual offices for the local officials, the baggage department, lunch rooms, etc. All the rooms are finished in Oregon pine and California redwood and are lighted with gas and electricity. At the extreme right is the baggage department, 30 feet by 40 feet in dimensions. There is also an office of the Pullman Palace Car Company

and a large room for the reception and delivery of United States mails. Here also, as at the Arcade depot, is a beautifully-kept garden, containing many varieties of the choicest flowers and semi-tropical plants.

Buildings in Los Angeles.

The following extracts from the annual report of C. L. Strange, Superintendent of Buildings for the city of Los Angeles, will give a good idea of the extent of construction during the year ended November 30, 1895. The building operations for the past year have exceeded in volume and cost those of any previous year in the history of the city. Another thing in connection with the building improvements worthy of attention is the fact that the operations were equally brisk in all classes of buildings, and distributed throughout the city.

Another feature of the building activity which should not be overlooked is the fact that mortgages recorded are less than one-half the amount of real estate sales and building construction.

The following is a comparison of this year with past years, showing the number of permits issued and valuations:

1891-92.....	373	\$1,888,000
1892-93.....	1213	1,628,000
1893-94.....	1795	2,236,000
1894-95.....	2415	3,885,838

The following shows classification, with valuations:

1684 New buildings.....	\$2,165,860
67 Stone and brick buildings.....	1,191,180
4 Fire engine houses.....	9,000
10 Churches.....	75,550
4 Hospitals and infirmaries.....	100,000
Additions, etc.....	361,158

To the large number of buildings for which permits have been issued should be added the municipal buildings which have been built and those now in construction. Eleven new school-rooms and additions to eight old school buildings, at cost of \$238,000; and new Central Police Station, at a cost of \$80,000, making the total cost of buildings constructed and commenced this year in the city of Los Angeles, \$4,295,838.

NOBLE STRUCTURES.

IF, IN her public buildings, Los Angeles does not enjoy the doubtful distinction of possessing any on which millions of dollars have been squandered, as is the case in many Eastern cities, and, to come nearer home, San Francisco, she can justly pride herself on having some of the handsomest to be seen on the Pacific Coast, for the cost of which good value has been received. Like the majority of the prominent business blocks of the city, all the buildings devoted to public use are of late construction. They came nearly all together, as the natural outcome of the necessities consequent on the great increase in the population of Los Angeles.

Prior to 1891, the official business of the county was mainly transacted in what was known as the old Courthouse, pulled down last year to give way to the new Bullard Block. The offices of the Board of Supervisors, County Clerk, Sheriff and other officials were in that building, but the departments of the Superior Court were scattered, some being in the Murietta building on New High street, and some in the Title and Abstract Building, at the corner of New High and Franklin streets, but when the present County Courthouse, which was begun in 1887 and finished in 1891, was completed, all was centered under the one roof.

County Courthouse.

This building is, without exception, the largest and finest county courthouse on the Pacific Coast. It fronts Broadway, Temple and New High streets and occupies the site on which formerly stood the present San-street schoolhouse, and the first Episcopal church erected in Los Angeles.

Viewed from either side, the building has a grand, even imposing appearance, and is in every sense a fitting public monument to the rich and progressive city and county it stands for. It is in the Romanesque style of architecture, with a main central square tower and pinnacles, and although the flying buttresses may be absent, and it is not "Gargoyled with greyhounds and with many lions,

Made of fine gold, with divers andry dragons."

It is still a very stately pile, and would, were it not for one atrocity, be the best example on the Coast of the order of architecture it represents. The atrocity referred to is the cracker-box which the architects planted on the top of the central tower. Whatever could have induced men capable of designing such a building to cap it by such a horror is something beyond average human comprehension. The tower itself is almost grand in its proportions and outlines, but the otherwise fine impression it would make on the beholder is rendered ridiculous by that cracker-box thing on top of it. If existing laws permit of its being removed,

and New High streets. The elevation of the building, when viewed from that point, is sufficiently great to permit the sightseer to take it all in, while the quadruple flight of broad granite steps, with its lion rampant on either side, forms a fitting foreground. But more than all, perhaps, worthy of admiration are the magnificent retaining walls, of heavy granite blocks, encircling it on three sides. As the fourth or south side of the ground on which the building stands butts up against the County Jail, no wall on that side was necessary. Between the retaining wall and the building are the lawns, which, it is a pleasure to say, are kept in the most perfect order. Here and there are dotted date palms and some



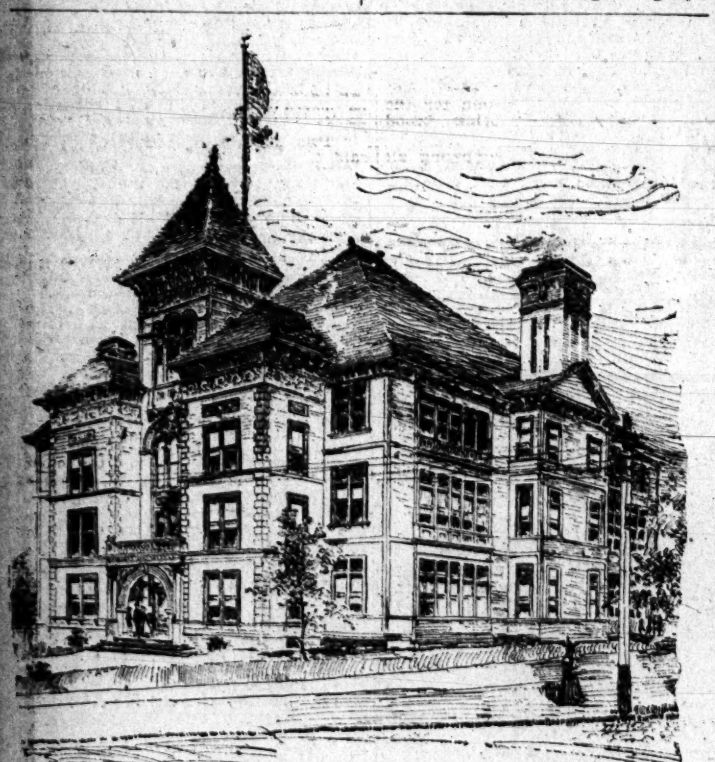
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

then its removal should be accomplished forthwith. If they do not, the county officials should become a law unto themselves and have the monstrosity taken down without delay.

The building is what would be termed a four-story structure, but the tall towers and pinnacles which surmount it on all sides raise it to a height equal to an ordinary six-story building. The first story is in heavy granite blocks, and the remainder in Arizona sandstone. The rich, deep tones of the latter, resting on the bright granite, produce a fine effect, in perfect keeping with the size and character of the building. The best view of it is to be obtained from the corner of Temple

few other semitropical plants, but not enough of them, thank goodness, to take from or destroy the beauty of the lawns. The whole thing is very fine, and will never fail to elicit the admiration of all who see it.

The dimensions of the building are 300 feet wide by 114 feet in depth, and with the grounds the property covers about three acres and cost \$600,000. It contains the offices of all the county officials, the six Superior courts and one Township Court. Like some others of the public buildings of Los Angeles, it was considered, when it was built, large enough to answer all county purposes for half a century to come, but



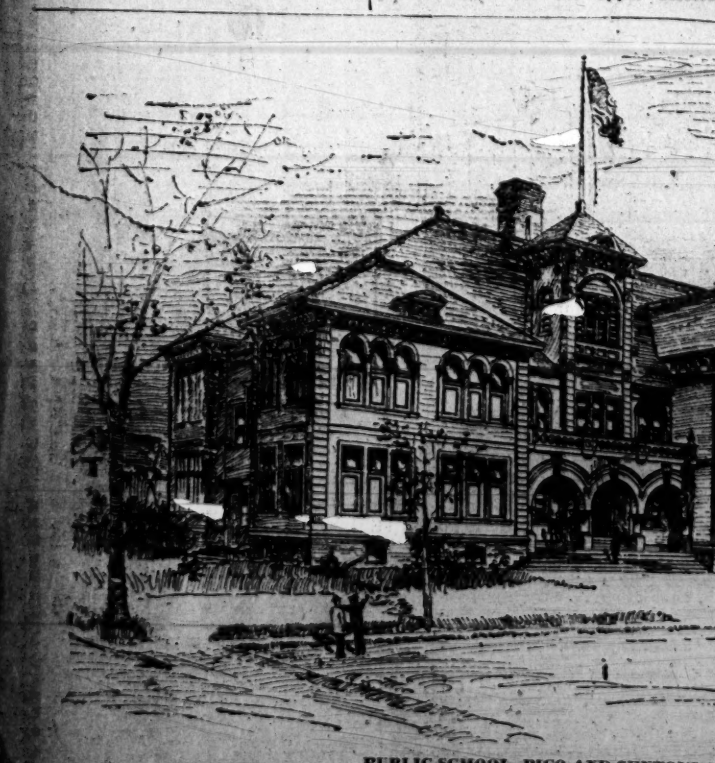
SCHOOL BUILDING, OLIVE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS.

very handsome, it lacks the grand tone that the Sesepe, Montone or Arizona stone gives to a large building. The lower floor will be let for stores and offices, and it is stated that the Santa Fe Railway Company has secured the corner portion for a local ticket office. The second, third and fourth floors will be fitted up for offices, and the fifth floor, as is reported, has been secured by the California Club for clubrooms. The interior construction is on the composite plan, an iron frame of columns and beams from basement to roof, supporting wooden floor joists and partitions. The interior finish will be in oak. It will be provided with three electric elevators and electric lights. It will cost about \$200,000, and will be completed next May.

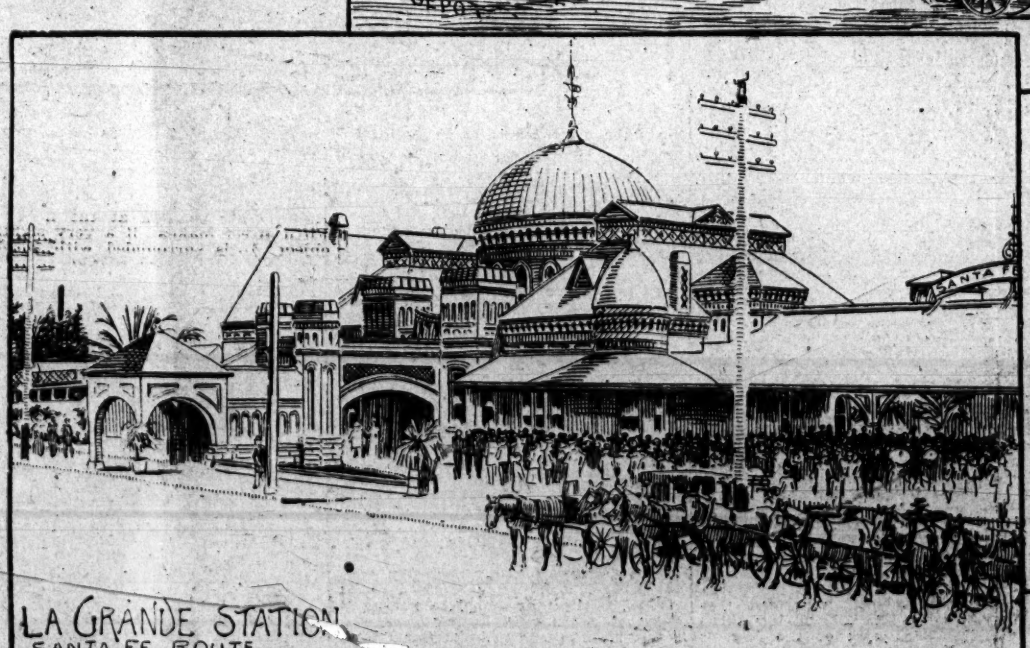
The Bullard Building.

There is another building now being constructed in this city which, when

pleted on Main street. They are the Newmark Block between Second and Third streets; the Morgan Block between Third and Fourth streets, and the Van Nuys Block, which is being erected on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, immediately facing the Hotel Westminster. This latter will be five stories high, and will be a splendid addition to that part of the city. Then there is the Turn-Verein building on Main street, with its attractive front. Returning to the Bullard Block, it occupies the site of the old Courthouse, with a finished front on all four sides—Main, Spring, Market and Court streets. It will be six stories high on Main and five stories high on Spring street. It is of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture and the materials used in its construction are granite for the lower walls and foundation piers, and pressed brick for the upper stories,



PUBLIC SCHOOL, PICO AND SEVENTH STREETS.

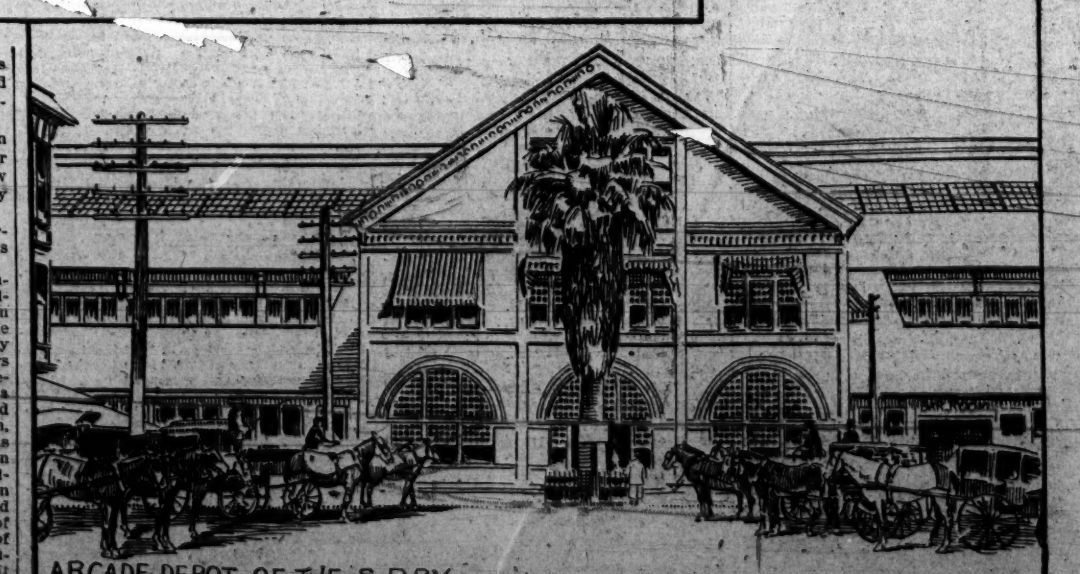


LA GRANDE STATION SANTA FE ROUTE

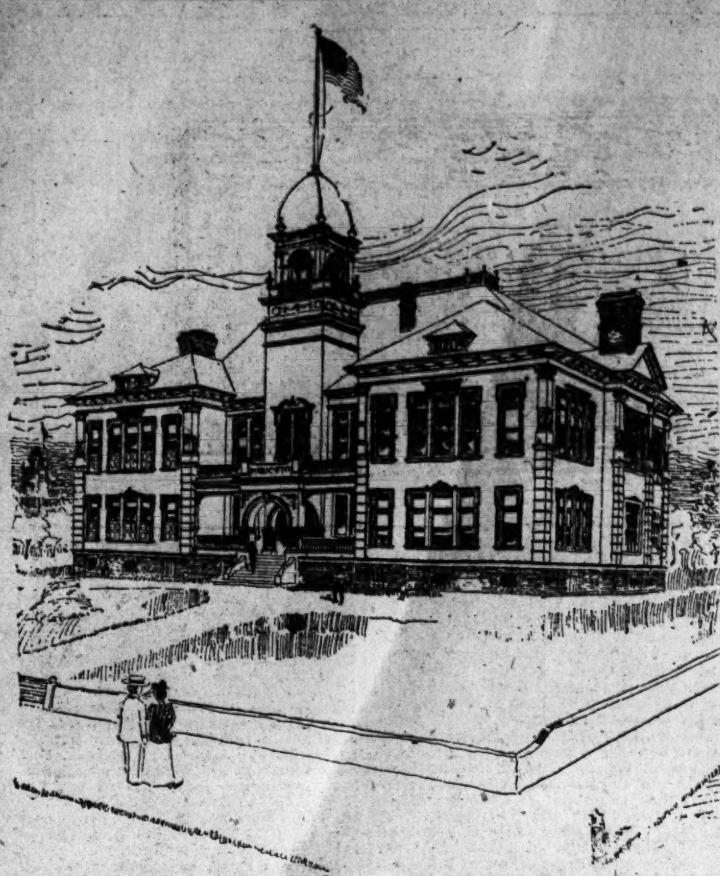
Early History of San Diego.

(San Diego Sun.) The region that is now known as San Diego was discovered in 1542 by Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator sailing under the Spanish flag. The first settlement was made in 1769 by the Spanish missionaries under Father Junipero Serra, at what is now Old Town, five miles north of the city of San Diego.

The townsite of San Diego was purchased and laid out twenty-seven years ago by A. E. Horton. In the early seventies work was commenced on the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Had not the hard times come on and Tom Scott, the projector, died, the road would have been completed. Early in the eighties the Kimballs and others put up a monster subsidy, the final result of which was to bring the Santa Fe to San Diego Bay. Then followed an era of prosperity. People poured in, values went up, great development was seen on every side. The city kept on erecting business blocks and fine residences, paving streets and putting in improved street railway systems, and in the country thousands of acres of soil were broken up and hundreds of trees planted. For two years the population has been increasing steadily. It is now 4000 more than in January, 1893.



ARCADE DEPOT OF THE S.P.RY.



SCHOOL BUILDING, CORNER CAMBRIA AND VERNON STREETS.

about all it can conveniently hold. Yet there are times when accommodations have to be found for 200. Some of the officials say that it is already too small and that an addition is it will have to be built. This can be done, they say, by excavating below the present powerhouse, putting the engine-room in the excavated part and then building over it a three-story addition to correspond with the existing structure. The interior arrangements of the County Jail are considered of the very best, steel tanks being provided through the entire building.

City Hall.

Not until 1887, when Los Angeles had acquired a population of over fifty thousand (estimates at that time placed it at 65,000, but that was excessive) did the people realize that it was necessary for them to have more extended quarters for the transaction of the city's business. The result of this was the construction of the present City Hall, one of the handsomest buildings for its size and purpose to be seen anywhere.

Up to the completion of this building the offices of the city officials were scattered all over the city. The Mayor's office was in a rented room in the Ryerson Block, but in 1889, when the City Hall was completed, all the various city offices were gathered together to find a home under the one roof.

It is a beautiful type of the Romanesque order of architecture, the best, and truest, in fact, in Los Angeles. It is built of Arizona sandstone, pressed brick and terra cotta. The architects were Messrs. Cankin & Haas. The best, and, in fact, the only good view of it is to be had standing facing it on Broadway. Between the tower on the right hand and the main body at the right runs a broad flight of granite steps, which lead up to the triple arch forming the main entrance to the building. Passing under them and through the swinging doors, the central hallway is entered, ascending from which is an oak stairway leading to the offices above. It seems a pity that stone or dark marble was not used for this stairway, especially so that it happens to be the chief thing in evidence in the hallway. An open stairway is a very good and handsome thing in some buildings, but it is hardly in keeping with the character of this one. On the second floor are the offices of the Mayor, City Engineer, Superintendent of Buildings and others. On the upper floor is the Public Library.

The interior is fairly well planned, but the building itself is entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the city. The fact of the upper floor being devoted to the Public Library takes away much room that would otherwise be available for municipal purposes. Fortunately, the city owns the adjoining vacant lot on Broadway, and in this an annex can at any time be built, and the Public Library removed to it. It would be an advantage to the library and afford the additional necessary room that city affairs will soon require. If, when this addition shall be built, it is well treated from an architectural standpoint, and no departure permitted from the lines as laid down in the existing structure, the whole will present one of the finest municipal facades to be seen in any city in the

United States. Moreover, the adjacent surroundings will be sufficiently good to lend additional charm to the scene. There would be facing it such buildings as the California Bank, the Y. M. C. A. building, the Potomac, Bicknell, Newman and Edgar blocks, Boston Store building, and the Byrne Block, forming in all an uninterrupted frontage of 600 feet of buildings costing not less than \$1000 a front foot, and standing on ground worth \$1200 a front foot.

The City Hall possesses another point of beauty which cannot be too much admired. It is its roof covering of earthenware tiles in variegated color. Viewed from a short distance, the building, except perhaps, a slight monotony in the dark tones of the lower portion, presents a fine, artistic color scheme.

New Police Station.

This building, a very much needed one for some years past, is now in course of construction. It may interest some late comers to Los Angeles to know that up to 1881 the City Jail was a one-story adobe structure standing on the site now occupied by the Phillips Block, on Spring street. In that year it was moved to its present quarters on Second street, between Spring street and Broadway, but the rapid growth in population of the city has made even the latter too small. Last year it was decided to build the new under construction, and bonds to cover the cost of it were issued. It will cost in all \$80,000, and in design and construction, will, if plans and specifications are adhered to, be one of the best public buildings in the city. The architect is Charles L. Sirange, the City Superintendent of Buildings. It will be a substantial, even massive, building of Romanesque design. The front will be of wrought stone, probably granite, but that has not yet been determined, and will be carved and ornamented sufficiently to relieve it of too heavy a look, but not to such an extent as to interfere with or impair the essential lines of the order of architecture represented.

It will be situated on the south side of West First street, between Broadway and Hill street, with frontage of 116 feet, and a depth of 130 feet. The front portion of it on the first floor will be occupied by the officers, detectives and hospital. The courts, judges' chambers, clerks' office, witness and jury rooms, will be on the second floor, while the entire rear portion of the building will be used as the prison. The entrance to the jail will be by two arched doors on First street, and by a driveway for patrol wagons to the court in the rear. From this court the prisoners will be taken to the search and bathrooms, and from thence to the prison part of the building, which will be entered through a heavy iron latticed vestibule.

An examination of the plans for the building shows an excellent interior arrangement, convenience being combined with safety. The first floor of the prison is well planned for the safe and convenient handling of prisoners, there being a central or guards' corridor ten feet by thirty-three feet long, with twenty-four cells on each side, two tiers in height. Back of the cells are the kitchen, storeroom, and prisoners' dining-room. This latter is

twelve by thirty-six feet, with walls constructed of iron lattice bars. A peculiar feature of the guards' corridor is that the officer on duty will be able to look or unlock any or all of the prison cells without leaving his place. It will be done by means of a lever device rendering it unnecessary for the guard to come in contact with the prisoners.

The second floor will be devoted to desperate prisoners, and the cells are constructed of 5-ply jail steel, fire and drill-proof. On this floor will also be the female department, but it will be completely separated from all other cells, thereby preventing any mingling of male and female prisoners. Attached to the female department will be the matron's office and bedroom and four cells, each sufficiently large for a single inmate. Also a padded cell for insane females. The juvenile department is separate from all others. The rear portion of the building, constituting the prison, is constructed of fire-proof materials. The entire building will be heated and ventilated by steam, the ventilation system being that used in modern theaters. Steam will also be used for cooking, and it is satisfactory to note that the steam plant is planned for the use of crude petroleum as fuel.

Another excellent feature provided for in the plan is the protection to prisoners from mobs, while the chances of prisoners escaping have been equally well guarded against. Religious services may be held in the corridor of the second story, which is of sufficient size to permit all the prisoners the jail will hold to congregate. The receiving hospital on the first floor is well planned, but will probably suffice. It will be finished in white tile, and lighted from large windows and a central skylight. It is provided with a bathroom and other conveniences for the treatment of injured persons.

Work on the building is being rapidly pushed forward under the direction of John Rebham, contractor, and there is every likelihood that it will be completed about the middle of the present year.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce building, situated at the southeast corner of Fourth street and Broadway, was built in 1884 by George Mason for the uses of the chamber, from plans drawn by Architect R. B. Young. It is a plain, substantial structure of what might be termed the "Quaker" style of architecture, so far as the expression "Quaker" is synonymous with simplicity and durability. The plans provide for a five-story building, but were drawn in such a way as to permit of a three-story one being first constructed and the other two stories being added later. It is of pressed brick and is strongly built. The Chamber of Commerce exhibit room is lighted by a skylight forty feet by seventy feet in dimensions. On the fourth floor is a continuous promenade gallery, off which are offices and

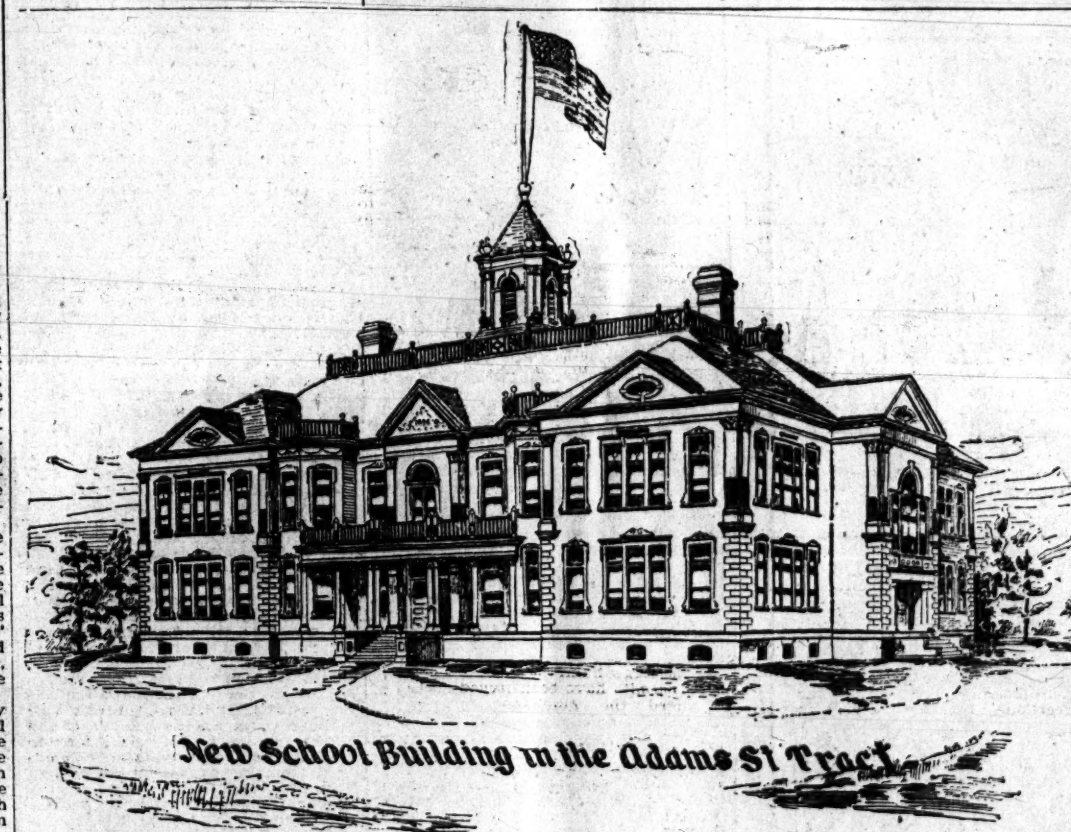
pressed with the variety of the resources of Southern California. The construction of this building in that part of the city, and its occupancy by the Chamber of Commerce have acted as an additional incentive to the construction of other good buildings in that neighborhood, comprising such as the Pirie & Hallett, the Slauson, Patton, Johnson and other blocks, mention of which has been made in the article on "Prominent Business Blocks" in this edition of The Times.

Other Public Buildings.

Before saying anything of the school buildings of Los Angeles, reference should be made to such others as the Federal building, County Hospital, and Board of Trade building. The Federal building, situated on South Main street, was built after designs made by the supervising architect of the government at Washington. It is of red pressed brick, with stone facings, and is, as all government buildings are, of very solid construction. It was built for a postoffice and Federal courts, and although, whether built, considered large enough to provide for the postal uses of Los Angeles, it is, like many other public buildings in this city, altogether too small for present requirements. The question of enlarged postoffice quarters for Los Angeles is one of the consideration of which cannot be much longer deferred. If this city has increased, and is increasing too rapidly to longer ignore that fact. The building cost about \$175,000.

The Board of Trade building at the northwest corner of First street and Broadway, is, of all the public buildings of Los Angeles, the most modest in appearance. It is of plain brick, rebuilt about eight years ago, and is owned by the Board of Trade. As it is only used at intervals, it is sufficiently large for present purposes, and as the situation is one of the best in the city, no changes are likely to be made. The first floor is used for the offices of the directors and secretary and meeting chamber. The upper floor is occupied by the California Club, soon to remove. However, the present membership of the Board of Trade is 130, comprising many of the prominent merchants and jobbers of the city and county.

Schools of Los Angeles.
If Los Angeles has good reason to feel proud of her municipal and county buildings, she has still more reason to take pride in her public schools. A few statistics will help to make this clear. There are at the present time forty-eight public schools in the city. This, of course, does not include such schools as the High or State Normal. Their value at the present time, in money, is over one and a quarter millions of dollars. The school census shows about 17,000 children enrolled and 324 teachers employed.



New School Building in the Adams St. Tract

meeting-rooms for the use of the directors of the chamber.

The exhibit room, large and well lighted, contains a permanent display of all kinds of Southern California products. It is one of the "show places" of Los Angeles; in fact, it may in all truthfulness be said to be the first and best of show places in the city, for it would be impossible for any intelligent being to enter it without being im-

pressed with the variety of the resources of Southern California.

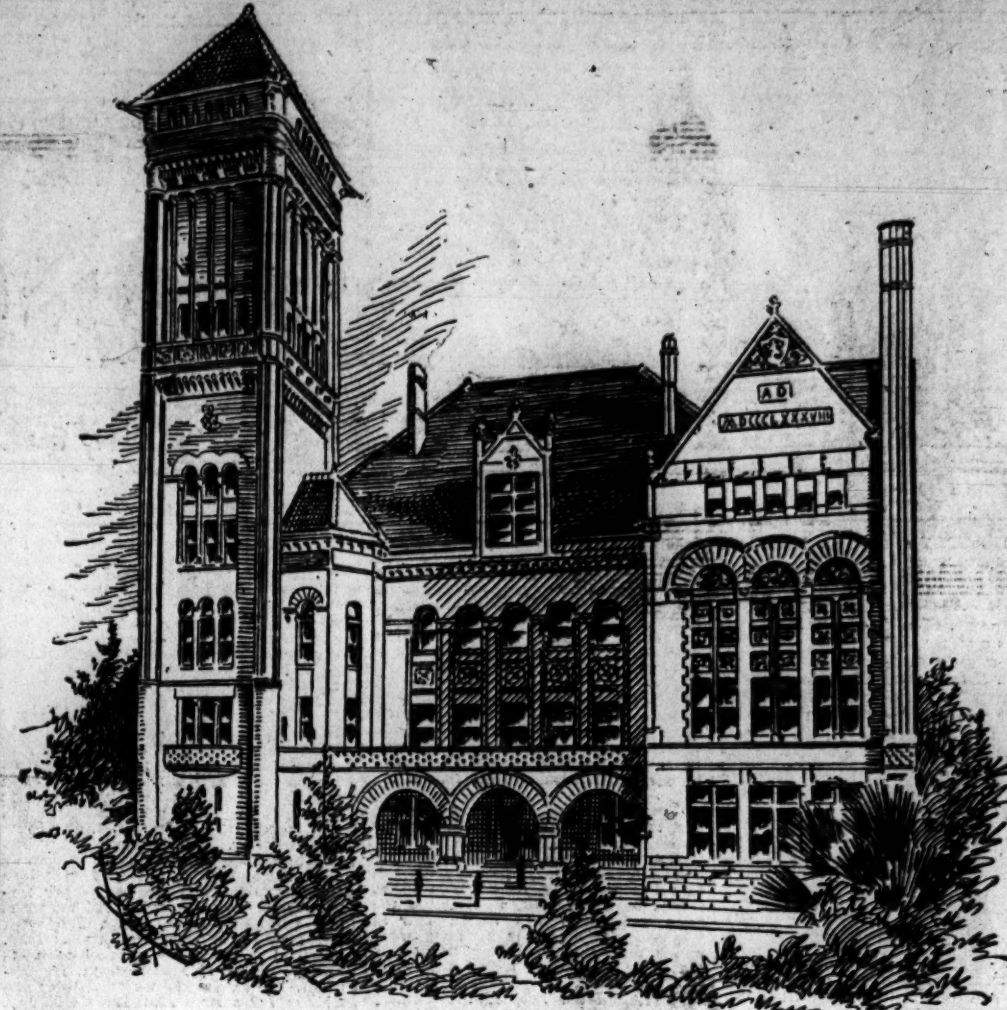
State Normal School.
The natural fitness of things suggests the State Normal School as deserving first notice. The construction of it was commenced in 1889, and was planned by Architect J. N. Preston of Los Angeles, and was completed in 1894. It is built of brick, and is an excellent example of the Romanesque style of architecture. A good feature in its construction is the system of force ventilation by means of fans for exhaust and supplying fresh air. The cost of the building was \$80,000. Its elevated location at the head of Fifth street makes it a very slightly object. It is surrounded with shrubbery hedges, inclosing well-kept lawns, and occupies in all about five and one-quarter acres of ground. It accommodates at the present time about 550 Normal students, and nearly 400 children in the model and training school. The library contains over 4000 volumes.

The High School.
This building is another good illustration of the Romanesque order of architecture, so popular among the architects of this city. The construction of it was begun on December 21, 1889, after plans drawn by Architect J. A. Preston, and was completed on January 14, 1891. It is a good, substantial building of brick and stone, and cost about \$75,000.

The first organization of a high school in Los Angeles was made by Dr. W. T. Jucky in 1872, and the first class was graduated in 1875, and consisted of five young women and two young men. From 1873, up to the construction of the present building, the High School occupied, in part, the building now known as the Sand-street school, and which at that time stood on part of the present building, the High School occupied, in part, the building now known as the Sand-street school, and which at that time stood on part of the present building, the High School occupied, in part, the building now known as the Sand-street school, and which at that time stood on part of the present building.

Public Schools.

As already stated, there are forty-eight public schools in Los Angeles, including the eleven new ones, the construction of which was voted last summer, and school bonds to the amount of \$306,000 issued to provide money to pay for them. While some of the school buildings are better and larger than some others, it may be said that they are all good, being of comparatively recent construction. The eleven new ones, of course, possess some advantages over those built before them, and all of these new ones may be said to be models of modern schools. They are all built with some regard to architectural design and beauty, furnishing in that way a permanent and agreeable object lesson to the students. The new twelve-room one on the corner of Pico and Sentinel streets is one of the largest of the new ones, and is in the Italian



CITY HALL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Renaissance style. Another very handsome one is the one in the Adams tract, at the corner of Twenty-eighth and San Pedro streets. It is in the old colonial style of architecture, which, as is claimed by many, is well adapted to schoolhouse purposes. All of these present time forty-eight public schools in the city. This, of course, does not include such schools as the High or State Normal. Their value at the present time, in money, is over one and a quarter millions of dollars. The school census shows about 17,000 children enrolled and 324 teachers employed.

It is a matter of interest to note, in closing this article, that the first

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The family has a choice lot of dairy cows, nearly all of which were raised on the place, and a nice lot of high-grade thorough-bred Jersey calves and heifers. The doctor would like to keep sixty milk cows on hand to give more employment to those able to do light work, as well as furnish milk and butter for the farm. More land would be required if the live stock is increased. The purchase of 100 acres more land we believe would be a good investment for the county.

The farm has 250 hogs, about half of which are in good condition for the shambles—the balance being brood sows and young stock.

The poultry, besides supplying all the eggs required on the place, yields quite a revenue from the surplus eggs. The stock consists of about 750 thorough-bred Leghorns, which the doctor will increase to 1000 the coming spring. They are managed after the most approved methods and the enclosures, pens, houses, etc., are worth examining by any one contemplating going into the poultry business.

The superintendent is not only a first-class physician, but an able farm manager, and the entire work on the place is under his personal direction. The farm supplies the inmates with a good portion of their living. Milk, butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds and fruit, pork and some beef are produced, and the feed for the live stock on one place.

As a model farm it is a credit to the county, and has no equal in the State. It is a model farm in every sense of the word.

As an exhibit of what is possible where good land, plenty of water and perfect climate are combined, the farm is worth to the county all it costs to maintain it.

Strangers looking over the county with a view of locating among us are always taken to the County Farm, and shown what can be accomplished by intelligent management, and it is but just to say that Dr. Burdick, under whose superintendency these splendid results have been achieved, is the right man in the right place.

The doctor is confident that the County Farm can be made self-sustaining, and from what we have seen we have no reason to doubt his ability to make it so.

The buildings and grounds are in first-class condition, and neatly kept. A two-story addition, 42x44 feet, to the kitchen building is being constructed. The inmates are well cared for and contented, and give no trouble to the neighbors.

We say, without hesitation, that the taxpayers of Los Angeles county have no occasion to complain of the expenditure of their money in the support of this institution.

Selling a Mine.

(San Francisco Post.) "It is the easiest thing on earth to sell a mine in London for almost any price, provided you have anything to show an expert," said Maj. Frank McLaughlin. "There is also a right way and a wrong way to go about it. Some time ago I went to London to negotiate the sale of some mining property. Of course, the first thing I had to do was to let capital know what I was there for. Then, when inquiries commenced, I simply said: 'Gentlemen, I have mining property to sell. If you mean business and want to buy, send your expert out to examine the property and make a report on it. You will know then what you are buying.'"

"A company was organized. The expert examined the property and reported favorably, and a meeting was held to discuss terms. 'Now, Major,' said the spokesman, 'we have found that the property may be worth something. What is your price?' 'Two hundred and fifty thousand,' said I.

"That is more than we expected to pay. We expected to pay about 200,000. There is not much difference between 200,000 and 250,000. If you will drop the 50,000 we will take it."

"I expected to get about 100,000 for the property, so with a show of reluctance I agreed to accept their offer. When the papers were made out, I was surprised to learn that they had been talking about pounds, and I about dollars, but I was very careful not to let my surprise leak, and that is the way I got \$1,000,000 for the mine. Great people do business with."

The Making of Tubing.

(Chicago Tribune.) One of the most important parts of the bicycle, because it is the most in evidence, is the tubing. The manufacture of tubing is now carried on to a large extent in this country, although it is but recently that the home production has reached a stage of perfection where it could successfully compete with that of the English concerns.

There are a number of methods of making tubing, but the one mostly in vogue at present is what is termed the cold-drawn process, and it is of this style of tubing that all the high-grade machines are at present being made. The machinery required is ponderous, and the power required to draw out a piece of steel without heating it is another exhibition of the perfection of modern machinery.

There are a number of variations to the method employed, one of which consists in taking a piece of steel in the shape of a bar or ingot. This is bored through the center. It is then passed through a die, after which it is heated, treated to a bath in a secret preparation, which removes the temper that the drawing process imparts. This is repeated a number of times, and each die used is smaller than its predecessor, with the result that the tubing grows smaller and longer. This is continued until the tube is the right diameter and gauge.

school in Los Angeles was kept by a retired Spanish soldier named Maximino Pina, in 1817, and that he received for his services as teacher \$140 a year.

The County Farm.

(Downey Champion.) On our visit to the County Farm a few days ago we were surprised at the wonderful growth and thrifty appearance of the orange grove. There are about three thousand orange trees on the place that cannot be excelled by any grove in the county. That the best of care and intelligent cultivation has been given them is evident, for in no other way could such results be attained. Not a weed was to be seen in the entire forty-acre grove.

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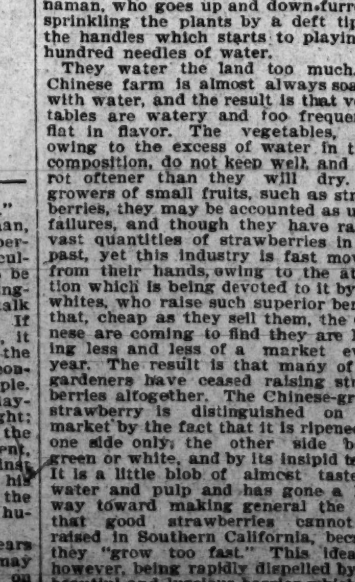
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CALIFORNIA'S MAJESTIC FORESTS.



THE Sierra Nevada, the great snowy range of California, lifting their thousands of rocky pinnacles to the sky, their flanks enrobed by forests of majestic conifers, silvered with leaping streams, and with quiet lakes lying in the heart of their sunny meadows, are among the most interesting text-books that Nature presents for our study.

The boundless coniferous forests of this region are wonderfully grand and imposing, and in no portion of the world can they be eclipsed in the beauty or the majesty of their growth. Dense as they may seem when viewed from the distance, they yet hold themselves open to the sunlight, the trees of all varieties standing more or less apart, as if to catch the full, warm embrace of the sun which leads to their perfection and strength.

The well-defined belts of forest are an interesting feature, which enables the naturalist who has studied them well to determine his altitude by means of the trees by which he is accompanied.

The lower forest fringe of the Sierras is found upon the lower foothills bordering the great plains, and is hardly more than bushy chaparral, appearing in the sun's rays, leaving large golden spaces of sunshine where no shadow falls at clear midday. But the belt above this is spiky and fragrant, where old Time seems to have taken delight in loitering, for here thrive the kindly Sugar Pine, the tree most prized by the lumberman, the Yellow or Silver Pine, the fragrant Incense Cedar and the giant Sequoia. On the mountain benches above these there is the supremely beautiful Silver Fir belt, and above that, uplifted some ten or twelve thousand feet above sea level, is the upper pine belt, where the forest dwarfs climb and cluster, doing brave battle with the elements, and feeling the force of winter tempests, listening to the reverberating thunders and familiar with the leaping lightning of the mountain's Summer showers.

The character of these trees is a de-

termining factor in whatever direction we may, traverse whatever portion we will, and study its features, we shall find California built on Nature's most stupendous plan, with everywhere surprises in store for us and material existing to excite our wonder.

Although California is a mountainous State, in which we can scarce withdraw from the sight of mountains, we find within its limits valleys vast as some of our older commonwealths, skirted by well-defined ranges, extending for hundreds of miles, and especially in the high Sierras with thousands of clear-cut and lofty peaks, rising like sky-bull's heads and domes from three or four thousand feet to fourteen thousand feet above sea level. Not like their Old World brothers are they bald, crowning and rocky in naked majesty, but clothed upon with forest garments.

The slopes of the Sierra Nevada, the home of our unrivaled coniferous forests, whose majestic awning is like that of a great ocean with billows of green held motionless in the golden sunlight, outwith their wonderful tree growths all the mountains of the earth.

One noticeable feature of the Sierra Nevada is the abruptness with which their majestic heights rise from the vast surrounding plains at their base, their glooming pinnacles piercing the air, snow-crowned upon their loftiest summits, while their sides are clad in eternal verdure. Thousands of peaks thrust their heads into the regions of eternal snow; dead craters yawn, open-throated yet silent, revealing the story of a long-vanished past, of man's conquests and wild upheavals, yet below their crests is ever the transcendent sweep of the lannered conifers, their giant trees seeming as aspiring as the mountain pinnacles which are thrust into the upper air.

These expanded coniferous forests of California are majestic temples of beauty and grandeur. The writer has stood upon the summit of the lofty walls of the Yosemite and seen them as they sweep far out into the purple distance, illumined, silent, the progeny of the towering heights. For thousands of feet above sea-level the mountains show vast wooded belts, whose extent seems endless. The wonderful Sierra range is the native home of the largest trees known to us, and it is one of the richest lumber regions of this great western slope. It is the lumberman's paradise, as well as the paradise of the artist in choice woods, for here and there, and nowhere else are found woods of incomparable beauty.

Within these forests are grand trees, whose columned trunks extend upward from two hundred to three hundred and twenty-five feet, straight as vast spires pointing heavenward, and bearing sometimes a crown of emerald branches seventy-five feet in width.

Prominent among these are the Sugar Pine, (*Pinus Lambertiana*), the Douglas Spruce and the Fir. Some of these pines and firs live for two hundred and fifty years, wearing forever the coronal of youth, their glistening leaves and needles unchangingly radiant with the sunshine, and forever singing in the wars of Time melodious forest symphonies as they are touched by the low-breathing winds.

I have studied them from the heights of the Siskiyou range, whose colossal sides are clothed with these towering conifers, and they appeared like a billowing ocean at my feet, while the tall trunks upon the summit lifted another sea above me, one that seemed to touch the skies and sweep heaven's arch with their wind-tossed branches.

But nowhere in our California forests do we find the dim and unsullied gloom of tropical woods. The sunshine is forever sifted through their softly-swaying boughs, and they stand far enough apart for the sunbeams to reach them easily. There is no battling with obstacles as in equatorial jungles, or even in our Atlantic forests. The wooded slopes are generally broad and like primeval parks, where Nature herself has pruned and put in order the wide spaces of beauty, and harmonized the wonderful diversity of growth.

Spruce and pine and cedar are companions in these upper woods, yet Nature is orderly and keeps her forest belts with care. There are families of trees that are never found below a certain altitude. Each has its habitat and zone, and they rarely brook intrusion from outsiders. Some love the warm breath of sunny southern slopes, and others grow strong-limbed and titanic through contending with fierce tempests and icy blasts of winter. Yet they keep an unchanging front, such as the sunbeams love to pour their golden lights upon, and time seems to halt in the presence of their unmeasured strength.

The Sequoia gigantea, the Goliaths of our forests, and the children of the centuries, growing here—trees over whose heads thousands of years of days and nights have passed, and Time has become old and hoary since first their green branches waved in the sunlight.

The appearance of these trees is striking, independent of their size. Their thick, cinnamon-colored bark covers tall and shapely trunks, over-arched by branches of somber yet vivid green, which, however, in the older trees, is mellowed and softened by time, and warmed into a tender brown

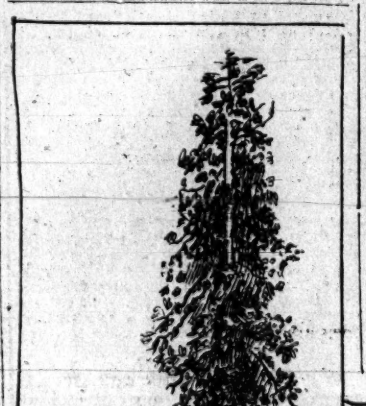
by the sun with hints of gold. Their swaying leaves, voiceful with the harmony of the winds, makes them grand, impressive creations. But when to this is added the fact that they are the oldest children of the present geologic era; that they have survived the lapse of centuries, the rise and fall of empires; that they have seen whole races pass forever into the silence and forgetfulness of a dead past; have stood amid convulsions, and have felt, perhaps, the thrill of mighty upheavals, then it is that we regard them with feelings of reverence, as if in the presence of the oracles of an old eternity.

There are eight groves of big trees in California, but of these the best known, and the only ones ordinarily visited by tourists, are the Calaveras and Mariposa groves. The Calaveras grove occupies a belt 3200 feet long by 700 feet broad. There are between ninety and one hundred trees of larger size in the grove, and a goodly number of smaller ones. A few of its trees are over 300 feet high. The height of the grove above sea-level is 4753 feet, while that of the Mariposa is 6500.

There are between five and six hundred Sequoia in the Mariposa groves, one or two of which are larger than any found in the Calaveras grove. There are several whose circumference is a hundred feet and over, and whose height varies from two hundred and fifty to nearly three hundred feet.

These trees often shoot upward a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet before sending out any branches, and then they thrust out arms as large as many of the forest trunks beside them.

The grant made by Congress, which embraces the Mariposa Big Tree Groves, is a tract of land about two



YELLOW PINE NEAR SHASTA



TORREY PINE

miles square. The two groves lie about half a mile apart.

The Big Tree of California is a child of the Sierras, and has never been found outside of the State, and it has been asserted that it occurs nowhere else as scattered among other trees—never in independent forests. But Muir tells us that "from King's River southward the region is not restricted to mere groves, but extends across the broad and rugged basins of the Kaweah and Tule rivers in noble forests. The Fresno, the largest of the northern groves, occupies an area of three or four square miles, and along the belated rim of the canyon of the San Joaquin River there is a majestic forest of Sequoia about six miles long by two wide."

Fancy an entire wood of these colossal trees with vast shadowed aisles; with every trunk and column straight and shapely; every bough and arch a hundred feet overhead, with foliage swaying and airy, so that through it would fall such soft illumination in stray, golden gleams of sunshine, making no gloomy, somber wooded depths, but grand cathedral spaces—groves fitting to be "God's first temples, where the worshipping breeze should chant its rustling hymns, and wind and leaping waterfall roll forth their mighty anthems. It would be as grand as the majesty of mountains, as impressive as the vastness of the sea.

The wood of the Sequoia is light,



HEAVY-CONED PINE

soft, and somewhat coarse-grained, but it is susceptible of the finest polish. Sometimes it is found to be wonderfully gnarled and grained in soft, wavy lines that answer the highest conception of the artist in rare woods, and then he loves it for its beauty and the marvelous results that he may work out with it. Combined with other woods the artist may secure as lovely and artistic effects as the painter can produce with his brush. Such delicate lines, such intricate tracery mark its grain that we can but see the hand of the infinite Artist in its formation and its coloring.

But not alone as the giant monarch of the high Sierras do the Sequoia

Gigantea lift their mighty shafts far skyward, for there the *Pinus Lambertiana*, the noble Sugar Pine, the most kindly of the Sierras, rises majestically three hundred feet upward, astoundingly beautiful trees in that great forest world. The wood is delightfully fragrant and of wonderful fineness in grain and texture. In color it is a deep cream yellow, as if it had caught and held the glint and gold of all the summer sunlight that had enfolded its mighty trunk for generations and hardened it into solid and beauty.

The foothills and first mountain slopes of the high Sierras present a world of unparalleled interest to the forest student. As the traveler enters them beyond the San Joaquin Valley, he encounters early upon the rising slopes an array of low bushes, which guard the roadways, and which are principally of the ceanothus or buckthorn family; and growing with them is the California Buckeye and diminutive specimens of the *Quercus agrifolia*, the prevailing oak of that region. But as the upward path over the foothill ranges is traversed, this growth is multiplied in numbers and variety, and there we find the white California lilac, the Junberry and honeysuckle, and numberless others of the chaparral army. Here, also, we find the rare and beautiful *Fremontia California*, or leatherwood, which the artist in woods delights in, together with a large manzanita, red-berried and smooth, and crowned with white berries. A little higher and we meet with two varieties of fir, the White and the Red Silver Fir, the latter of which is a stately tree with massive trunk and symmetrical limbs, whose bark when broken shows a bright-red color—a bluish of wonderful beauty.

Here Nature joins her forces, and mingled with the harmony of whispering leaves and sighing pines is the melody of leaping rivulets that play about the rocks and come laughing and plunging down from the upper heights with voices like the tinkle of silver bells, and faces that flash back to us the sparkle of the sunshine.

It is in this region that we come first upon the magnificent Sugar Pine, and towering upward from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, with a trunk as straight as an arrow. Muir calls this kindly tree "the priest of pines." The Yellow Pine is found common in the sunny hillsides, while the White Silver Fir, at the same altitude, lifts its massive crown on north-

ern slopes. But of all these noble forest trees the Sugar Pine is kindest, and spreads his mighty arms above them like a monarch.

The Silver Fir is also an object to inspire the imagination. The writer remembers a night spent under the starry canopy of this noble tree, four thousand feet above the valley's bed, with no roof overhead but that formed by the branches of a Silver Fir forest. The glory of that canopy of arching boughs, through which the glowing stars shone, and the mighty arches, gleamed like a shimmering sea of luminous silver, stirred sometimes to gentle motion by the light breeze, it is impossible for words to picture. As before stated, there are two of this family, the White Silver Fir—*Abies concolor*, and the Red—*Abies magnifica*, and well does this latter merit its name, for it is among the grandest and most symmetrical of all the Sierras. These firs grow at an elevation of from five thousand to about nine thousand feet above the sea, beautiful in their unequalled symmetry, living for two or three centuries and often attaining the colossal height of two hundred and fifty feet.

The stately Sugar Pine is seen in its greatest perfection at the elevation of about five thousand feet above sea level, where it towers upward for more than two hundred feet, and its life is measured by centuries. It attains often a diameter of from eight to twelve feet, bravely battling with Sierra storms, or swaying gracefully in the gentle summer breeze. The lumberman covets it, and is quick in appropriating it, wherever he may, to his own use.

The cedars and spruces of the Sierra forests are also among its giants. The Douglas Spruce and the Incense Cedar stand far up upon the higher elevations, as far upward as five thousand feet, while the Hemlock Spruce creeps still higher, loving the deep snows of the Alpine heights and delighting to contend with the sweeping tempests and the howling winds of the west.

And unobscured upon the mountain's breast we find the Nutmeg tree, the Chestnut and the Yosemite Oaks, the Nut Pine, and that rock-loving tree the Juniper or Red Cedar, together with numerous others.

The trees of the Yosemite and adjacent regions furnish nearly all of the woods desired by the cunning artificer in this line, so great is their variety and so wonderful their grain and susceptibility to polish. The writer of this, when visiting the Yosemite in 1878, strayed one day where every admirer of the beautiful who visited the valley was attracted, into the little camp of Mr. Adams, a fine, wonderful artist in choice woods, who had

revived all the skill known to the Middle Ages. His work was to me like a marvelous idyl that would sing itself through the centuries. He carved all kinds of Yosemite curiosities, cabinet and fancy articles, walking-canes, ladies' work-boxes, manzanita rulers, inlaid with twelve different woods. All of his work was elegantly inlaid in the various woods of the Yosemite and vicinity, such as Indian arrow, mountain mahogany, laurel, spicewood, live oak, manzanita, buckthorn, lilac, ceanothus, silver fir, Douglas spruce, juniper, cedar, sugar pine, etc. Among other articles he showed me a table which he had manufactured from the different beautiful woods of the valley, and which contained four thousand different pieces of wood, all skillfully milled, the different shades blending and harmonizing, and making a perfect whole, as marvelous in its artistic skill as the rare and priceless Gobelin tapestry. The estimated value of this table was two thousand dollars, and it was like a poem of Nature's wonderful sunlight and color woven in rhythmic syllables of wood that should endure for ages. An artetime associate of

on their crest, and the moon steals along the line of their rocky summits. The trees are silvered on the farther side of the valley, while across the river's liquid brightness they stand like dark-robed priests or silent nuns. There is a line of silver along the river's edge; there are silver-tipped willows bending above the stream, and over all these is the narrow canopy of star-lighted blue.

This last is the Yosemite for worship, where one feels a sense of reverence, of dependence, of overwatching power, and where with surest faith the heart is lifted up from Nature to Nature's God. And the trees help to make it so.

Above the valley, upon the ponderous shelves of the vast granite walls, are, on one hand, the forests of somber conifers, majestic in their sweep as the heavens. Standing there we see also another forest, not of green and graceful trees, swaying in gentle undulations at the touch of the summer breeze, but an awe-inspiring forest of stony peaks, and spires and pinnacles, as motionless as death itself, bathed in the golden sunshine of the upper air, wrapped sometimes in opalescent gleams that touch their vast sides with a softening beauty that give to them a tender grace, though it takes nothing from their awe-inspiring grandeur. Peak above peak they tower, a wilderness of mountains, their higher crests fourteen or fifteen thousand feet above sea-level, strangers to summer, for-

ever held in the frozen chains of an eternal winter. Their breath is that of the furious tempest which shakes the world, when let loose in its fury, like the tread of the earthquake. But when the clouds are driven away, and the sun, with cloudless skies above them, they stand like sentinels of an old eternity, looking down upon us, lending an speakable charm to the vision. Cut and carved into cathedral grandeur, we might almost dream that it was in the shadow of those vast spires of Cathedral Mountain that the Jewish law-giver stood for forty days and forty nights communing with Jehovah, in whom he received the tables of stone upon which were written those ten commandments upon which all human laws of justice are based.

It would be impossible for the ordinary man to do one mean act in the presence of this majestic mountain, or think a thought of littleness or vanity.

This region is the most sacred chamber of Nature's temple, and here alike the mighty pinnacle and rounded dome and giant tree are among the distinct concepts of the infinite mind.

When looking on the larger tree growths of this region we feel that the beautiful growths of the every-day world are but the merest pigmies of the tree kingdom. It is the perfection of the thought of a tree that we find here in Nature's Sierra chambers.

It is to the larger trees of these forests that we have principally called attention, but in the woods find some of his most desirable material among the lesser trees and shrubs. Among the trees most sought for in the Sierra region for art woodwork are the arrow, buckthorn, lilac, juniper, manzanita, nutmeg, rose, spicewood, sequoia, agath wood, mountain mahogany, manahia, the rose family, weeping white oak, California black oak, Douglas spruce, sugar pine, redwood, secamora, wild coffee, cottonwood, madrona, wild cherry; and, with these and others, the artist in woods achieves with his materials results no less beautiful than the painter with his brush.

The general aspect of the mountains in Southern California, as viewed from the plains, is that of bare and lofty ranges, rock-ribbed and treeless. But they are not so. The canyons that penetrate their sides are filled with forest trees, and climb as high as you may upon ordinary peaks, the forest is with you, not as majestic as those of the high Sierras, but beautiful in their rich variety of timber growths and the size and shapeliness of their trees. Nature has here wrought nowhere at haphazard, but her work is everywhere complete and orderly, and upon the broadest and most generous plan. We have material enough in every direction for centuries of civilization.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

Small Farms.

Eastern people, as a rule, find it difficult to understand how small an area of ground is necessary here to yield a good income. Many families make a comfortable living, and save money on ten acres of irrigated land, while twenty acres is as much as one man can attend to properly. Don't try to farm too much land.

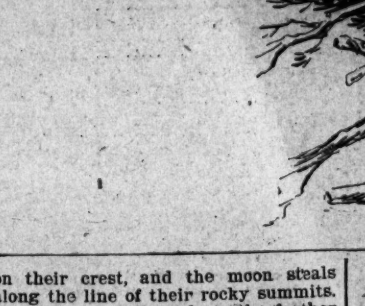
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HEAVY-CONED PINE

Mr. Shining, who has since passed to the Great Beyond, now does similar work at Santa Barbara.

Not alone is the glory of Yosemite confined to its granite walls, its stupendous domes and cathedral spires, its Mirror Lake and heaven-descending waterfalls, for there we find divinity in its trees, which are in complete harmony with their environment, breathing the same language of perfection and of power. Prominent among its trees is the Douglas Spruce, mistakenly called the Oregon Pine, which grows in great abundance, its foliage a vivid green. Here flourishes the Alder, with its ash-colored bark, and like a monarch amid the arboreal army is the stately Sugar Pine, and the Balin of Gilaud Poplar, and the noble, the bas-ard Cedar lift their fine proportions to the height of one hundred and

twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet, while near the Bridal Veil Fall the noble Fir tree waves its slightly branches, and in the moist soil the Black Oak is abundant. Numerous are the members of the chaparral army, and wonderful for beauty the individual woods embraced within it. It is a valley of verdure and baskly loveliness, forever changing in its wonderful lights and shadows, forever beautiful in its glory of granite, the flash of its waterfalls, the dome and giant tree are among the distinct concepts of the infinite mind.

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ELIZA A. OTIS.

Small Farms.

Eastern people, as a rule, find it difficult to understand how small an area of ground is necessary here to yield a good income. Many families make a comfortable living, and save money on ten acres of irrigated land, while twenty acres is as much as one man can attend to properly. Don't try to farm too much land.

over held in the frozen chains of an eternal winter. Their breath is that of the furious tempest which shakes the world, when let loose in its fury, like the tread of the earthquake. But when the clouds are driven away, and the sun, with cloudless skies above them, they stand like sentinels of an old eternity, looking down upon us, lending an speakable charm to the vision. Cut and carved into cathedral grandeur, we might almost dream that it was in the shadow of those vast spires of Cathedral Mountain that the Jewish law-giver stood for forty days and forty nights communing with Jehovah, in whom he received the tables of stone upon which were written those ten commandments upon which all human laws of justice are based.

It would be impossible for the ordinary man to do one mean act in the presence of this majestic mountain, or think a thought of littleness or vanity.

This region is the most sacred chamber of Nature's temple, and here alike the mighty pinnacle and rounded dome and giant tree are among the distinct concepts of the infinite mind.

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HEAVY-CONED PINE

Mr. Shining, who has since passed to the Great Beyond, now does similar work at Santa Barbara.

Not alone is the glory of Yosemite confined to its granite walls, its stupendous domes and cathedral spires, its Mirror Lake and heaven-descending waterfalls, for there we find divinity in its trees, which are in complete harmony with their environment, breathing the same language of perfection and of power. Prominent among its trees is the Douglas Spruce, mistakenly called the Oregon Pine, which grows in great abundance, its foliage a vivid green. Here flourishes the Alder, with its ash-colored bark, and like a monarch amid the arboreal army is the stately Sugar Pine, and the Balin of Gilaud Poplar, and the noble, the bas-ard Cedar lift their fine proportions to the height of one hundred and

twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet, while near the Bridal Veil Fall the noble Fir tree waves its slightly branches, and in the moist soil the Black Oak is abundant. Numerous are the members of the chaparral army, and wonderful for beauty the individual woods embraced within it. It is a valley of verdure and baskly loveliness, forever changing in its wonderful lights and shadows, forever beautiful in its glory of granite, the flash of its waterfalls, the dome and giant tree are among the distinct concepts of the infinite mind.

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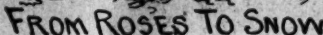
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PEERLESS PASADENA



In the sense in which the word "orange orchard" is used in many other places in Southern California, there are no real orange orchards in the limits of Pasadena, as the exchange gathers up its quota of fruit from a group of

[illegible]

Most of these artistic Spanish-American houses are but two stories in height, and the cubic forms and flat roofs are built of the grayish composition which suggests the primitive adobe. The walls are of a gray or red, and the windows are of the type seen in several in Pasadena. The house of Mr. Hopkins on Orange Grove avenue, the patio, or inclosed court, like the one at San Simeon, and the old Spanish convents, is shown. The form and size of the windows and other details of the buildings are all in harmony with the idea; and the lawns green the whole year round, surrounded by palms and semi-tropical plants, with the mountains and foothills, and under the pellucid light of an atmosphere remarkable for its purity, this architectural place has a plastic beauty of its own uniqueness, but because of its perfect agreement with its surrounding.

Yet, though there have been some exquisite and costly houses of this sort erected in Pasadena in the last year, the majority of the houses in this city of this size are not so favored by fortune that they can dwell in one of

At the present time the frontage price of the business section is approximately \$100 a front foot, while in that block the frontage price is from \$400 to \$500 per front foot, depending on the location of the property.

new center, where it may construct a building of its own, with suitable quarters for all the departments of its work.

A public library, well equipped, affords an opportunity for the studious inclined to follow the favorite pastime, and a musical organization, including in its chorus 253 cultured voices, furnishes good music at various times throughout the season to the lovers of that art. A free system of recitals every Saturday at the concert hall, fosters the musical spirit and educates the taste of the community.

Of fraternal orders, Pasadena has a large number, nearly every province or organization in the country being represented, and Co. D, a State military company of sixty-one members, a Sons of Veterans organization, a G. A. R. post and an "Ex-prisoners' Association" are also in prosperous condition.

ers, and under the direct management of James D. Graham, who acts as supervising principal. The five school buildings in use are valued at \$100,000, and two others, now in process of construction, will be worth, with their grounds, \$40,000, when completed. Of the forty-two teachers employed, seventeen are in charge of the High School, in the Wilson building on Marquette avenue, and the course, comprising a term of four years, is comprehensive and is every sense practical. Twenty-five hundred pupils are tributary to these schools, and are there receiving a thorough education, in which patriotism and morality as well as intellectual culture, are features.

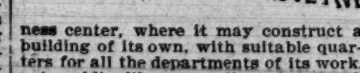
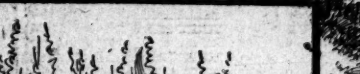
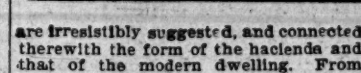
The Throop Polytechnic Institute, which was founded by the munificence of the late Amos G. Throop, is an institution which has the heartiest support of the community and of the pub-

and she laughs, and when wooed with cultivation and plow, with pruning-knife and spade, with generous sowing and judicious planting, she pours into the storehouse of the husbandman her bounty.

With every surrounding to stimulate the esthetic side of life, there is no reason why there should not grow up in this Southwest, whose soil and climate are similar to those where nourished the Ionian colonies, an art that shall be permanent, an architecture that shall endure, and a literature drawing inspiration from the beauties so lavishly spread about us.

The New York University is reported to have made an offer of \$100,000 for Bill Lange, Chicago's central fielder. Anson refused.

Steve O'Donnell has been finally selected as boxing instructor of the New



new center, where it may construct a building of its own, with suitable quarters for the department of music.

A public library, well equipped, affords an opportunity for the studious pursuit of the following: the favorite suite and a musical organization, including in its chorus 250 cultured voices, furnishes good music at various times throughout the season. The lovers of that art. A free system of recitals every Saturday at the conservatory fosters the musical spirit and educates the taste of the community.

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ers, and under the direct management of James C. Graham, who acts as superintendent. The school is a co-educational building in use are valued at \$300,000, and two others, now in process of construction, will bring the total value of the grounds, \$400,000, when completed. Of the forty-two teachers employed, seventeen are in charge of the High School, in the building known as the "Academy," and the other twenty-five are in charge of the Normal School, and the course, comprising a term of four years, is comprehensive and is especially practical. Twenty-five hundred pupils are now attending the schools, and there are receiving a thorough education, in which patriotism and morality as well as intellectual culture, are features.

The Throop Polytechnic Institute, which was founded by the municipality of Albany, and is under the management of a board of trustees, is an institution which has the heartiest support of the community and of the pub-

and she laughs, and when sowing the cultivator and plow, with pruning-knife and spade, with generous sowing and judicious planting, she pours into the storehouse of the husbandman no booty.

With every surrounding to stimulate the esthetic side of life, there is no reason to believe that the women of this Southwest, whose soil and climate are similar to those where nourished the Ionian colonies, an art that shall be the life of the woman. They shall endure, and a literature drawing inspiration from the beauties so lavishly spread about us.

The New York management is reported to have made an offer of \$100,000 for Bill Lange, Chicago's center fielder. Anson refused.

Steve O'Donnell has been finally selected as boxing instructor of the New York Athletic Club.

Pasadena Yesterday.

THE TOURNAMENT.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR PASADENA'S GREAT SPECTACLE.

Where the Various Divisions Will Form—The Line of March—Entries for the Bicycle Races. Preparations for a Great Day's Sport.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
No. 6 East Colorado street.
PASADENA, Dec. 31, 1936.

Miss Ashley, the manicure.
Miss Ashley, the hairdresser.
Miss Ashley, the face make-up.
Texas seal sold at 10¢.
Photo views of the parade, Hill, Pasadena.

Hutchins' for fine catering. Salads, oyster parties, etc. to order.

Today Hutchins offers to the public a new drink, "Cyclist's punch." Try it. It is delicious.

Beginning today, C. B. Thomas & Co. will fill all prescriptions heretofore filled by Augustus Lang.

Godber & Taylor, corner Colorado and Delacorte street, have in hay, feed, grain, coal and wood. Lowest market prices, and prompt delivery. Tel. 175.

Do you want to furnish your house? The O.K. store, No. 20 East Colorado street, will do it for you cheaply and well with either new or second-hand goods.

The best department store in Pasadena is China Hall, No. 13 and 15 East Colorado street. You can get anything you want there in the line of household goods at bed-rock prices.

Bamboo orders of all kinds manufactured to order by C. W. Jung, No. 123 East Colorado street. Specialties in bed-room sets, decorating sets, Japanese and Chinese work and upholstery.

W. B. Loughery, No. 31 East Colorado street, keeps a complete line of harness, robes and clothing. His harness-making department is thoroughly equipped with competent workmen.

Water rents in the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Lateral and Water Company become due the 1st, and payable on the 2nd day of January, 1937, at the office of the company, No. 185 East Colorado street. This notice is given to property owners of the company's usual quarterly postal card.

J. R. Veach, No. 30 South Raymond avenue, Pasadena, has a large list of bargains in real estate in and around Pasadena. He is a specialist of exchanging ranches for city property, city homes for ranches, Eastern property for California. If you live in the city and want some one to look after your interests, write to Veach about it, and he will try to please you.

Adjoining his residence on Orange Grove avenue, J. H. Hopkins has built another beautiful house in the mission style of architecture, which is now nearly completed and attracting special attention. The property is subject to be secured a good improvement, adjoining his own and he now offers the same at little more than cost through E. H. Lockyer, 410 N. W. East Colorado street, who is exclusive agent for the sale of the property.

Andrew McNally of Ahadens left for Chicago on the Monday evening overland.

Casper Hodgson departed today for a trip through the northern and central part of the State.

Prof. D. P. Cunningham of Mason City, Iowa, has accepted a business position with J. R. Veach.

Mrs. H. Corday has returned from Bakersfield and will remain in Pasadena during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Adams will take dinner today with Mrs. Abby Chouteau at the Abbotford Inn.

J. Crilly of San Francisco is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Grider at their home on South Madison avenue.

The week of prayer will be observed by the Pasadena churches, beginning on the Monday following the New Year.

The Valley Hunt Club will entertain its members and friends New Year's day and evening in its usual handsome and lavishly appointed hall.

The Knights of Pythias ball New Year's night will be an elaborate affair, and a large number of visiting members will be present.

Elizabeth H. Mendelhall died today at 4 p.m., at her residence, No. 702 North Los Robles avenue. Funeral services at residence January 2, at 3 p.m. Order your extra copies of the New Year's Times at the newsstands or at the Pasadena office, No. 47 East Colorado street. The price is 10 cents a copy, 1 for 25 cents, 6 for 50 cents, 13 for \$1. Send it to your Eastern friends.

The pretty home of Mrs. P. W. Lords, No. 377 Cypress avenue, was the scene of a happy holiday reunion this week, when relatives both near and distant, and from a distance, were present. The guests of the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Annie Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, Dr. Lynn, Mrs. J. E. Parker, Miss M. W. Parker, Miss S. Young, New York; Mrs. J. A. Kendall, F. C. Cutting, Cleveland; C. G. Enckman, and wife, Milwaukee; E. D. Neff, Los Angeles; Mrs. J. E. Parker, N. Y.; Frank H. Banks, Philadelphia.

Anita Elmer and Minna Hertel entertained their little friends most charmingly Saturday afternoon at a holiday party. A Christmas tree and a fish pond were among the amusements, and the following named juveniles participated: Miss Annie, Gladys McLachlan, Elizabeth Russell, Gavina, Roehrig, Marion Russell, Hannah, Thompson, Marion, and Helen Horton, Edna Parker, Miss Vandavort, Helen Gilmore, Elsie Allen, Marion Howe, Katherine Torrance, Gladys Lott, Carol Greener, and Holman Coffin, Elsie Webster, Paul M. Gage, Harold Roehrig, Elliot Gibbs, Harry Thompson, Charles Russell, Henry Webster, Clifford Allen and Normal Warren.

SANTA FE EXCURSION TO SANTA ANA.

A comfortably cheap excursion from Los Angeles to Santa Ana will be run by the Santa Fe on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 7 and 8. Look for particulars later as to rate and schedule.

needy brethren \$25.40 has been donated to an Odd Fellow's widow \$50 was donated to a needy widow and to a needy orphan of visiting members, \$36.16. The total paid for the aid and comfort, the benefits and support of visiting brethren was \$25.40. It has before it ten years of future prosperity, it is believed, and it ends up the year 1936 happy and grateful to have provided for its needy.

In his address Mr. Knighten dwelt upon the specific work accomplished by the Odd Fellows and its character as an organization. He paid an enthusiastic tribute to the Rebekahs, and referred to the prospect of war between England and the United States, expressing the hope that matters might be amicably adjusted.

SANTA MONICA.

To Dance in the New Year's Wedding—Local Notes.

SANTA MONICA, Dec. 31.—(Regular Correspondence.) The social life of Santa Monica will begin its main activities early in the new year. The Firemen's annual mask ball, which will occur on Wednesday evening at Forrester's Hall. For this event preparations have been very carefully made, and it promises to be a jolly affair, and if anything less than a pronounced success it will be something new in the line of the department's annual entertainments.

Christian H. Charles of this place and Amanda L. McNeill of Pasadena, were quietly married in Santa Monica yesterday by Rev. E. Elliott Ward. The event rather took the many friends of the groom by surprise. He has maintained a constant residence in Pasadena, and his bachelor proclivities so long and consistently that his departure from singleness was not generally expected. Mr. and Mrs. Charles are at home at the corner of Fifth and Oregon streets.

Marshall Dexter, who has been ill at home for some days, was able to be at his office for a short time today.

One John Gustafson, a Swede, was detained to the police station by a Barrachman for indecent exposure. Ignorance and depravity seem both to possess the fellow.

Bert Basset, winner of today's race, and E. J. Clark, his trainer, will run the Ballona course followed in yesterday's race, against time on Saturday next. Mr. Clark is a native of Sweden, and his horse is named "Basset's Girl."

Mrs. Ada Hale and daughter, relatives and guests at the home of N. Bundy, start tomorrow for Chester, Iowa, where Mr. Hale already is, and they will remain for a few days.

The year in weather ended as it began. This last day of December here can scarcely suffer by comparison with any other day of the year. It was a January 1, with which it began.

Z. H. Lowman has gone to his Yuma mines for a few days.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

DISREPUTABLE SALOON DEPRIVED OF ITS LICENSE.

New Officers Appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners for Boyle Heights.

Bedwell Forged Charge Hakes in Two Accomplices—New Complaints Against All Three.

Mayne's Informant Turns Out to Be Kenneth—The Whole Story Told and the Deception Finished.

Saloon License of J. S. Righter at 1900 South Main, was yesterday revoked by the Board of Police Commissioners. Two officers were appointed by the board to have charge of the Boyle Heights Police Station.

At the Courthouse yesterday Mayne finished his deposition, naming F. R. Kenneth as his informant with regard to Babcock's alleged persecution of him. The examination of J. F. Bedwell for forgery resulted in the dismissal of that case, and the filing of new complaints against him, C. T. Robinson and J. C. G. Price, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A Year's Building Permits. From figures furnished by C. L. Strang, Superintendent of Buildings, it is found that the number of building permits issued in 1936 was 2503, representing an aggregate expenditure for buildings of \$346,536. The money spent for public buildings, \$131,506, is not included in these figures. For the month of December, 1936, the records show 212 permits issued for buildings to cost \$44,772. For the same month in 1935, the number was 177, for buildings to cost \$131,675.

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PASADENA, CAL.

PASADENA'S MAGNIFICENT
MOORESCUE PALACE.

The newest and finest hotel in Los Angeles county. Over 200 sunny and spacious rooms, with private parlor and bath; convenient to three lines of steam railway; Los Angeles and Pasadena electric cars pass the door. Every modern convenience.

C. G. GREEN, OWNER.
J. H. HOLMES, MANAGER.

WOOD & CHURCH

REAL ESTATE,
LOANS AND
INSURANCE.

STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES, 16 S. RAYMOND AV., PASADENA, CAL. LOS ANGELES OFFICE—125 S. BROADWAY.
We are now subdividing the well-known Highland Tract in lots 75 by 120. Being close to Orange Grove avenue and very slightly, these are unquestionably among the best residence property in Pasadena, and at prices that must command attention. Electric Cars run by the tract every 15 minutes.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20, 1895.

Messrs. Senter & Shields,
Pasadena, Cal.
Gentlemen—Begin the following street work at once: Grade Franklin and Hudson avenues; construct a cement curb and cobble-stone gutter on all frontage, and lay a cement sidewalk on Lake avenue and California street. This will put the property in fine shape. The price until April 1, 1896, will be:

Lots fronting on HUDSON and FRANKLIN Avenues.....\$ 5.00 per front foot
Lots fronting on MOLINE Avenue.....\$12.00 per front foot
Lots fronting on LAKE AVE and CALIFORNIA Street.....\$15.00 per front foot

Yours,
W. W. NEWCOMB.

SENDER & SHIELDS,
Real Estate Insurance Loans.

AT PASADENA R. H. PINNEY DISTRIBUTES AT LOWEST RATES

WOOD Hard and Soft. Saved to Order. 125 feet to cord. Hay and grain. Grass seeds and lawn fertilizer. Call and get prices. 115 E. COLORADO ST.

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Of Pasadena, Tournament of Roses and Mountain Scenery, go to
57 East Colorado Street, Pasadena.

J. F. Sisson
& Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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—AND—
TABLE LUXURIES

Flickenger's Fruit,
Harris' Hams,
J. P. Smith's Spices,
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee,
Webb's Sugar Corn,
Puritas Water.

26 S. Raymond ave,
Pasadena, Cal.

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T. CREW.

Baggage called for and delivered.
TELEPHONE 110.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Specialties.

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AND PACIFIC
TRANSFER CO.

Full line of freighting between Los Angeles and Pasadena.
Los Angeles Office—105 Market St.
Telephone—12.
Office with Wells-Fargo Express,
30 South Raymond ave.
Pasadena, Cal.

GARDNER

...AND...
WEBSTER

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.....

20 E. Colorado St.

CERRILLOS COAL.

J. A. JACOBS,
123 E. Colorado St. Tel. 105.
Dealer in Coal, Wood, Feed, Anthracite, Gallop, Wellington, and Pasadena agent for Cerrillos Coal; best and cheapest.
Prompt, Free Delivery.

Established 1887. Incorporated 1894.
Wm. R. Staats' Company,
INVESTMENT BANKERS
AND BROKERS.

General Real Estate Business transacted. Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold. Property managed for resident and non-resident owners. Write us for information about Southern California. Descriptive pamphlet sent free.
18 S. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena, Cal.

MORGAN'S

Livery and Boarding Stable,

44 S. Raymond Ave., adjoining Postoffice.
Pasadena, California.

...Headquarters for Mount Wilson.

...Stock all New.

TALLY HO,

Four or Six-In-Hand.

TELEPHONE 56.

Safe Stylish Turnouts at Reasonable Prices.

WM. MORGAN, Owner.

GEORGE H. COFFIN.

EDWIN STEARNS.

Coffin & Stearns,

BONDS, Stocks and Mortgages Bought and Sold.

A General REAL ESTATE Business Transacted.

Six and Seven per cent. INVESTMENTS
Always on Hand.

Ranches
Homes
Of All Kinds and Prices.
Of Deciduous and Citrus Fruits.
Of Alfalfa, Grain, Stock.
Of Five Acres.
Of Thousands of Acres.
For All Large or Small.
For Any Size Place.
On the Foot-hills.
In the Valley.

Before coming to California, write us for information, or, if you are already with us, we will esteem it a favor if you will call, and we will assist you to locate.

COFFIN & STEARNS,

10 S. Raymond Ave.,
(Masonic Temple)

Pasadena, Cal.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS, \$60,000.

F. M. GREEN, President. B. F. BALL, Vice-President. A. H. CONGER, Cashier. ERNEST H. MAY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—F. M. GREEN, B. F. BALL, Geo. H. H. BOWEN, H. G. BENNETT, H. M. HAMILTON, A. K. MCQUILLING, O. S. PIERCE.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN PASADENA.

Brown

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Sutliff,

99 S. FAIR OAKS AVE.

UPHOLSTERERS
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FURNITURE
DEALERS.

Reliable Work at Reasonable Prices.

FULL LINE FINE
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC
Table
Delicacies
AT
W. J. KELLY'S,
36 and 37 EAST COLORADO STREET,
PASADENA, CAL.

TELEPHONE 124.
FRANK A.
HEALY & CO.,

East Side Market,
184 East Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.
Having purchased the East Side Market of W. T. HAYBURN, it is our determination to keep a strictly first-class Market. We solicit your patronage.
FRANK A. HEALY & CO.
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House, Sign and Carriage—
PAINTING.
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, etc.
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Pasadena, Cal.

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OILCLOTHS
and MATTING,
BEDDING, Etc.
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C. B. THOMAS & CO.,
Pharmacists.
Cor. Colorado and Raymond ave.
New firm. Come and see us.

Lippincott & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS
AND
EMBALMERS
17 East Colorado St. Phone 78.

T. P. LUKENS, President. WILLIAM STANTON, Vice-President. E. E. JONES, Cashier.
Pasadena
National
Bank.
CAPITAL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN - \$100,000.

T. DUNLAP, F. E. BILES, Notary Public.

Dunlap,
Biles & Co.,

223 W. Second St.
Bet. Spring and Broadway,
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GENERAL REAL
ESTATE AGENTS.

Property in all parts of Southern California for sale and exchange. Money to loan. Insurance. Different kinds of business for sale. Call on or write us for particulars.

A large list of Los Angeles city and Pasadena property for sale and exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE,
30 S. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena.

YOU CAN ALWAYS
GET A BARGAIN.

More than one hundred city lots and houses sold on the installment plan so far for year ending January 9, 1896. Five new cottages, \$500 to \$1200, will be completed and for sale this week. Rent \$1.50 to \$5 per month, while paying for them.

James H. Adams.

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—FOR—
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods
and Notions.

21 EAST COLORADO ST.

THROOP
POLYTECHNIC
INSTITUTE

—AND—
MANUAL TRAINING
SCHOOL,
Pasadena,
Cal.

Collegiate, Academic and Normal Department. The only institution in the West combining thorough scientific, literary and classical education with industrial, art and manual training. For catalogue and full information, address
PRESIDENT CHARLES H. KEYES.

The Best
And
Teas
Coffees
IMPORTED DIRECT BY
The Japan Tea Co.
Bamboo Goods.
Telephone 4.

EXCELSIOR
MARKET.

JOHN K. VLIET, PROPRIETOR
17 S. Fair Oaks Avenue.

Keeps the best MEATS and gives prompt service.
YOUR TRADE SOLICITED.

Hotel San Gabriel,

East San Gabriel, California.

Beautiful Family Hotel, all Modern Improvements. Bowling Alleys, Tennis Courts, Croquet Grounds, Billiard Rooms, Ball Rooms. Only 20 minutes' ride from Los Angeles on line S. P. R. R. Close connection with Pasadena train at Shor's Junction. Daily Railway to and from Pasadena, including drive through "Lucky" Baldwin's Ranch, Sunday Slope, stop at the old San Gabriel Mission, Church, Shor's Ranch and Winery, through South Pasadena home. An ideal winter home for tourists. Weekly rates from \$12.50 to \$21.00; special rates for families for the winter. Fine Livery connected with the house. Don't fail to visit us before locating for the winter.

H. R. WARNER, Manager,

H. H. MARKHAM,
Owner and Proprietor.

C. C. BROWN & CO.
REAL ESTATE
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
33 SOUTH
RAYMOND
AVENUE,
PASADENA.

HEISS BROS.,
Corner Colorado and
Fair Oaks.
Gent's Furnishers and Clothiers.

WEIK & WAGNER
16 S. FAIR OAKS AVE.

Fresh, Meats, Hams, and Sausages.
Quail and Ducks.

By far the Prettiest Window
Display Today will be at
Miss Bosley's,
9 N. FAIR OAKS AVE.,
First National Bank Bldg.
A BEAUTIFUL FLORAL HARP
in the foreground, and a Decorated Banjo
with festoons of flowers and bunting, and
an Upright Piano in the background, make
the window unusually artistic and attractive.
Do not fail to see it.

PASADENA DRUG
COMPANY
—WILL OCCUPY STORE—
No. 17 E. Colorado street,
(LATE AUGUSTUS LANG.)
about January 10th, with a full line of—
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMES, ETC.
F. H. FERNALD, Mgr.

SPLENDID
BARGAINS
Two-story house on one of the
main avenues, for \$2600
for \$3000
We also make low prices on choice Lots
and Acreage.

FARRIS & STRONG,
35 S. Raymond Avenue,
PASADENA, CAL.

P. P. BONHAM
JOHN CUREY
P. P. Bonham Co.
PLUMBING.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Power and
Pumping Plants. Dealers in Wrought Iron
Pipe, Brass Goods and General Supplies.
PASADENA, CAL.



THE PREMIER COUNTY

LOS ANGELES county, by common acknowledgment, stands first in the list of Southern California counties, and among the very first in the State.

What Rome was to ancient Italy, Los Angeles county is to the south of California. The fame of Los Angeles brought travelers to this section, and they gradually explored the rest of the land, finding fresh pastures in every direction. Los Angeles, besides being by far the most prominent, is also the most wealthy and populous of all the counties usually referred to under the name of "Southern California."

Los Angeles county extends along the Pacific Coast in an irregular line for a distance of about eighty-five miles, containing 4,000 square miles. Its general features are of the most diversified character, a succession of grand mountain ranges and lovely valleys overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

The Sierra Madre extends through the county in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction for sixty miles, separating the fertile valleys along the coast from the high, rugged mountains of the Colorado Desert. The Santa Monica range extends nearly at right angles with the Sierra Madre for thirty miles, terminating at the shore of the ocean and rendering the Los Angeles plains peculiarly fertile and equable.

Coming from the north, San Fernando is the first valley south of the Sierra Madre. It is twenty miles long by ten miles wide. Here the San Fernando Mission was established nearly a century ago, in 1771, and became famous for its choice vines and olives. The Southern Pacific Railroad traverses this valley, which has not hitherto settled so rapidly as those south of Los Angeles. It contains, however, many promising sections of land, and its soil and health-giving climate will undoubtedly insure a largely-increased population during the next few years. In the San Fernando Mountains are rich oil and gold placer districts. In the mountains the first discovery of gold in California was made in 1838.

The San Gabriel Valley is the next to the east, having the Sierra Madre to the north, which mountains are here grand and precipitous, enclosing the valley like a wall. The San Gabriel has always been considered the choicest section—the cradle of the cream of Los Angeles county. It is, undoubtedly, the best-known of any portion of Southern California. Even before there was any large land speculation, this valley commanded a comparatively high price. As with most other choice sections, the level-headed mission fathers discovered its advantages and founded the San Gabriel Mission—whose church is still in good preservation—under the shadowy lands of this valley. Now three railroads traverse the valley, and the land is being transformed into a succession of small homes and thriving little cities.

The valley contains 150 square miles of territory. Under the shadow of the lofty Sierra Madre, and separated from the lower plains by symmetrical foothills, the air is dry and bracing, proving beneficial to invalids who cannot bear closer proximity to the ocean.

Still traveling eastward, we come to the Pomona Valley, known also as the San Antonio or San Jose Valley. This is really a portion of the great San Bernardino Valley, which extends into the eastern boundary of Los Angeles county, that portion of it including about forty square miles of territory. Irrigation is cheaply supplied to this section from the San Antonio River, which comes down out of the canyon of the same name, a romantic spot and favorite resort for pleasure-seekers. The soil and climate of this section are peculiarly adapted to the culture of citrus fruits, which flourish here in great luxuriance.

Railroad facilities are very good, and increasing, which has caused the valley to settle up rapidly. It contains a number of flourishing little towns.

The Cahuenga is a portion of Los Angeles Valley, sheltered by the hills of the Cahuenga Pass, and extends through the Santa Monica hills into the San Fernando Valley. It widens rapidly toward the sea, and contains about one hundred square miles. This valley contains a "warm belt," within which the most delicate vegetables may be raised during the winter. Railroad lines bring this section within easy reach of the city, causing prices of land to rise rapidly.

The valley contains numerous beds of brimstone, or asphaltum, which makes an excellent fuel, having been used for that purpose by the Indians from the earliest times. It is extensively used in

THE SEVEN VALLEYS OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ALHAMBRA.

THE year 1895 will be remembered in Alhambra for the elegant residences that have been built there. Several of these have cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and one, that of Gall Borden, has cost about \$40,000, and with the surroundings, is one of the finest homes in the city. The population has grown well, and is now 1,500. The assessed valuation of property there has increased faster than in any previous five or six years. The number of pupils in the public schools has grown to over 200.

A matter of much importance in the growth of Alhambra as a business and industrial point is the new shoe factory. It makes all grades of men's and boys' shoes, and so successful has been this pioneer institution of the kind in Southern California that the directors have decided to issue \$50,000 more stock for improvements and enlargement. The factory has expended in labor in the last year over \$45,000, and has had an output of nearly 100,000 worth of shoes in the same time. So good a demand has been created for Alhambra shoes that for weeks lately the establishment has run fifteen hours a day to catch up with orders. The shoes are sent as far east as Texas and as far north as Washington. From forty to fifty persons find employment there all the time, wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 a day.

Alhambra has long been a prominent locality for growing oranges. It is the oldest grove in Southern California. There are from them there were gathered and marketed last year 37 carloads, or over 100,000 boxes, the value of which was about \$140,000. The lemon output from Alhambra was between 35,000 and 40,000 boxes, but the acreage of young lemon groves all about Alhambra betokens an annual production of 20,000 boxes in a few years more.

Of farm products, the railroad shipments from Alhambra are meager, because so large a quantity is hauled by team to Los Angeles and Pasadena markets. Nevertheless, about twenty carloads of berries have been sent from there, and half as many more carloads of corn and vegetables.

Alhambra is becoming more a residence spot for Los Angeles business and professional men, the same as Pasadena has long been. The building in that locality of an electric railway has added to the attractiveness of the place, and the Southern Pacific Company have all tended this way. During the last few months a survey has been made of the Alhambra to Los Angeles for still another electric railroad that will connect the town directly with Los Angeles, and the planners are now busy with the project.

POMONA VALLEY.

THE year 1895 is red-lettered on the calendar of Pomona Valley. In no other twelvemonth have the people of this place taken so long and wide steps in the march of public improvement. In the eight years of its history the little city of Pomona has never done so much in street improvement, general adornment, sidewalk construction, increasing the efficiency of the first department, and in promoting the reputation and attractiveness of the place. The fruit-growers and farmers, who are the almost sole producing class of the valley, have been prosperous in the last twelve months. Mechanics and business men here generally feel, as the old year draws to a close, that they have done far better in a financial sense than the mass of people in the same trades or branches have done throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The most important event in Pomona Valley during the year 1895 has been the voting of a municipal bond issue of \$100,000 for the purpose of assuming the water supply. Modern public utilities and political schemes may be avoided, to own their public water and gas and electric light systems, and to have the water and gas supply under their own control. This opinion has had much to do in shaping the minds of Pomona people in the consideration of the ownership of a system of public waterworks here. The value of water to the community in Southern California is nowhere more thoroughly realized than in Pomona Valley, where the water is so scarce and common. For a decade that the unusual supply of water, both for irrigation and domestic purposes, has been a source of pride to our horticultural property. The bonds were voted by an overwhelming majority, and the Trustees of the city of Pomona are now engaged in the work of preparing the bonds and establishing the water system. When the purchase has been completed, the city will have control of 145 inches of water, and the Fleming & Becket Water Company this place will own one of the best water tunnels in the State; will have control of 145 inches of water, and a system of steel water pipes throughout the city. No city anywhere will have a better pressure for fire purposes than Pomona, where the water is 300 feet higher than Pomona. So powerful will be the pressure that only the most solid structures can be used. With this new water system, and with the two water corporations now doing business here, the domestic supply of water will be increased to 290 inches, or a flow of over 5,000,000 gallons every day.

The consideration of this subject leads to the most remarkable development of water in the Pomona Valley in the past year. It is reasonable to say that nowhere else in Southern California has there been such a successful operation for the development of water at the bowels of the earth for irrigation, as in this locality. Very recently the Pomona Valley has been searched out in several different localities, tapped and brought to the use of the husbandman. In each of these localities, the water has been found at a depth of from five to ten feet, and in some cases at a depth of twenty feet. A conservative estimate puts the quantity of water that has been developed at 1,000,000 gallons, and the value of the water at \$100,000. The water has been developed at a depth of from five to ten feet, and in some cases at a depth of twenty feet. A conservative estimate puts the quantity of water that has been developed at 1,000,000 gallons, and the value of the water at \$100,000.

MONROVIA.

IN THESE piping times of peace the Monroe doctrine is construed differently by the Monrovia natives themselves than by the major part of the world, for the thrifty and peace-loving people out Monrovia-way think it a good and reliable doctrine to be daily, peaceably and annually doing what they may toward public improvements and an expansion of home industries and commercial importance. Along this line the Monroe doctrine has been in that part of the San Gabriel Valley in six or seven years.

In no previous year since the collapse of the boom in 1888 and 1889, have there been such building operations and large municipal improvements. The best part of it, it is felt, is that this is only a beginning in those directions. A large amount of evidence is furnished that the next year will be almost as important to the Monrovia as the last has been. In city water development (for Monrovia is one of the few rural towns in this region that owns and has its own public water system) the sum of \$30,000 has been expended in Monrovia—or, as formerly known, Sawpit Canyon—with such good results that \$500 more is to be soon invested in cement pipes all over the little city for conveying the water to every house and every piece of land. Two miles of cement sidewalk have been laid, and more are now officially advertised for. Some twenty-eight new residences have been built in Monrovia since last January, the best of them costing \$500; another \$400, and the rest from \$300 to \$250 each. The National Bank shows a good growth in business, and with a surplus fund of \$10,000, and deposits from over three hundred customers amounting to upwards of \$100,000, it

DUARTE.

THE pride of Duarte is its freedom from frosts, and in the last week it has had sufficient opportunity to prove the truth of its boast. Not so much as the tenderest lemon shoot in the most exposed place has been touched by frost up to date. The San Gabriel Mountains tower at the rear of Duarte county, and the range of foothills on the east and north are a sheltering protection that rejoices the hearts of the citrus fruit-growers there every winter season.

The annual production of oranges at Duarte has been increasing rapidly the last few years. In the season of 1894-95 the Monrovia and Duarte Citrus Association shipped from the latter place 33,773 boxes of oranges from the orchards of seventy-one growers. Last winter it shipped over seventy thousand boxes from the same station, and this season the association believes it will ship over 100,000 boxes. Last year they had over ninety thousand boxes. A fruit-shipper at Duarte informs the writer that, between this and next June, at least two hundred and seventy carloads of oranges will be sent to market from that place. To meet the growing industry a new fruit packing-house is about to be erected at Duarte, costing \$20,000. The total amount received by the Duarte and Monrovia Association members in 1895 for their oranges was \$23,812. The other growers there must have a larger total amount. The whole number of citrus fruit-growers in Duarte county is 158.

The lemon interests in the colony have become so important that the growers and the Southern Pacific Company will build this season a cement and concrete packing and curing-house at an expense of over \$3500. The Santa Fe Railroad Company and the growers in the southern part of the colony will have another big smaller lemon curing establishment built before June at the Buena Vista road crossing. Last year's shipment of lemons from Duarte was

ASUZA.

THE people of Southern California who have attended any of the citrus fairs in Los Angeles in the last few years need not be informed concerning the chief products of Asua and its environs. The elaborately and most attractively displayed variety of oranges and one or two varieties of lemons from that favored locality have at each fair attracted wide attention, and have generally been among the prize-winners. The soil on the south and east of Asua, in the direction of Covina and city center, is of a fine condition. Orchards have been cleaned up, fumigated and sprayed.

The Southern Pacific is extending its road from Monrovia to Duarte and expects to have trains running in about a month. The road will be extended across the San Gabriel River to Asua and San Bernardino.

In eight years the orange production of Asua and surrounding ranches has grown from less than twenty carloads to over two hundred and sixty carloads. The yield has grown very fast in the last three years, and many new groves come into bearing, for the first time this season, that estimates of the amount of the crop vary from 250,000 to 300,000 boxes, and the estimate of the value to the growers of the yield for this season vary from \$110,000 to \$160,000. There are numerous large tracts of orange groves in and about Asua, and many new groves come into bearing, for the first time this season, that estimates of the amount of the crop vary from 250,000 to 300,000 boxes, and the estimate of the value to the growers of the yield for this season vary from \$110,000 to \$160,000.

Values have been unaffected hard times of the past two years. Values are now being set at a new level and young orchards have probably experienced greater fluctuation in value than other class of property. This is more to the great slump in production stock and to other locations than to the fiscal condition of the country. Values which brought from \$1.75 in 1931 were sold in 1934 at 50 cents and in 1936 as low as 25 cents. Naturally every orchard was in the market value, and, as

OVERLOOKING WESTLAKE PARK

From the north lies a sloping hillside, rising about 150 feet above the Park. This slope extends along the north line of the Park its whole length. Sixth street, the north boundary of West Lake Park is 80 feet wide, is graded, graveled, curbed and sewered. Alvarado street, on the east side of the Park, 80 feet wide, is improved in the same way, and has the double tracked electric line on it, affording quick transit to and from business. Ocean View avenue, at the top of the slope spoken of above, is 80 feet wide, and is also improved. There are four streets, San Joaquin, Sherman, Dora and Cliff, west of and parallel to Alvarado street, running north from Sixth street and crossing Ocean View avenue. These streets are now being improved and all lots west of Alvarado st., between Sixth st. and Ocean View avenue, including lots facing on Ocean View avenue, are now being graded to a uniform height of four feet above sidewalk, making a perfect building site of each lot. This is the

NOB HILL TRACT.

The natural slope of the ground makes a view of West Lake Park possible from each lot. No other tract in the city or adjacent to the park has this uninterrupted view of the prettiest 35 acres in all this country—

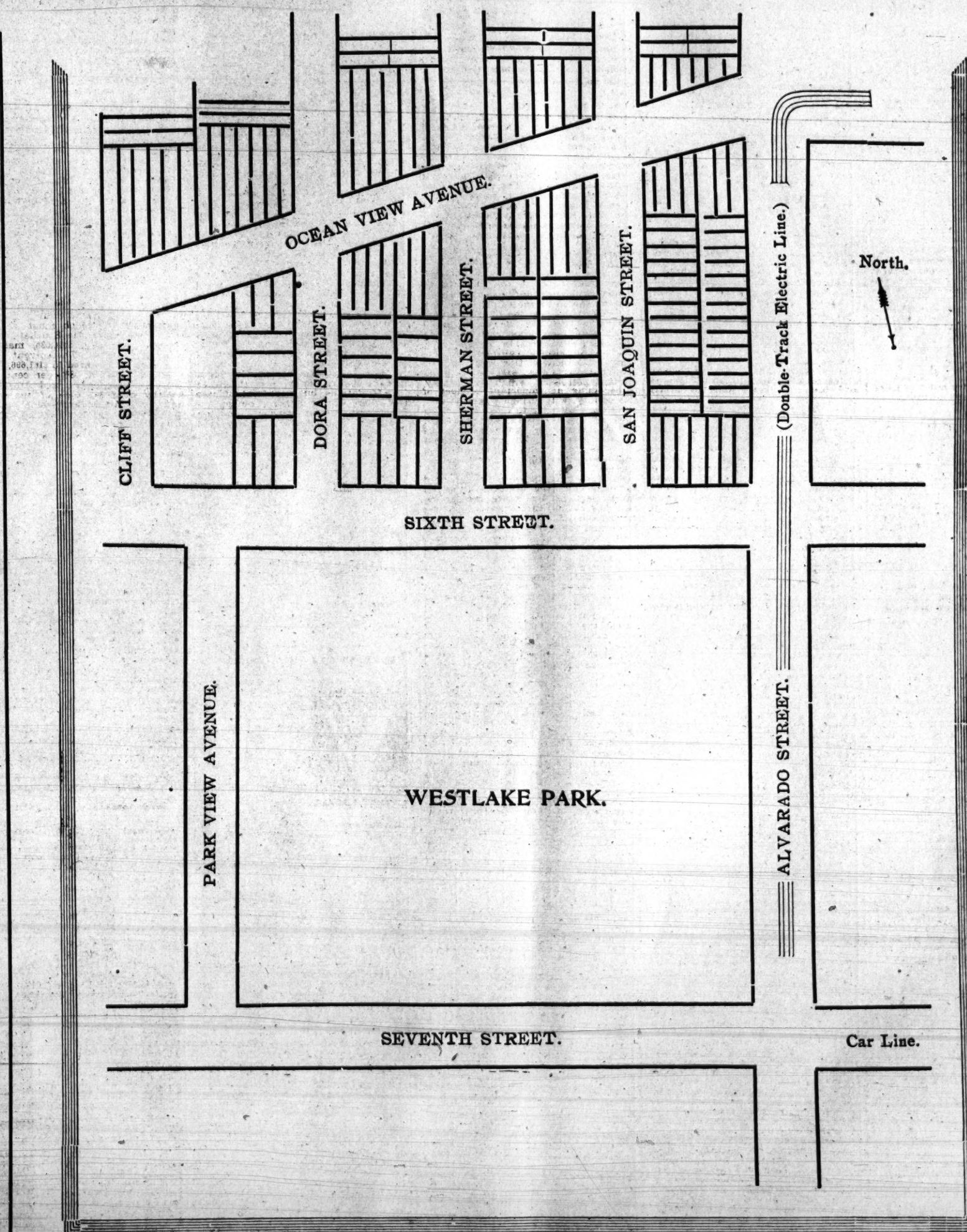
Westlake Park.

If you had spent half a million dollars to beautify your grounds and to have for your dooryard so beautiful a place as Westlake Park now is, you could not have more handsome or charming grounds, or so many and varied flowers and shrubs, and yet it costs you nothing now, or to keep it in perfect order always.

It is an acknowledged fact that the hill section is the most healthful portion of our city. (It is warmer in winter and cooler in summer on the hills than on the lower levels.) It is above the fogs and city smoke.

Then, to all who love or appreciate scenic beauty, who enjoy a fine outlook, to whose refined senses a magnificent view of mountain, valleys and ocean is a pleasing experience to be enjoyed afresh each day, no other section of this city offers so much.

It needs but a glance from Ocean View avenue to verify this, or to demonstrate to you what class of people live in the vicinity of Westlake Park; and how very far ahead of any other locality the class of improvements around Westlake Park are now and always will be.



PRICES OF LOTS.

San Joaquin street, facing east,
\$850 to \$1100.

San Joaquin street, facing west,
\$800 to \$1000.

Sherman street, facing east,
\$850 to \$1100.

Sherman street, facing west,
\$800 to \$1000.

Dora street, facing east,
\$850 to \$1100.

Dora street, facing west,
\$800 to \$1000.

Ocean View avenue lots,
\$1350 to \$2000.

Sixth street lots,
\$1650 to \$2000.

These prices include the payment of street improvements now being made or that are now finished and grading and leveling of the lots.

Several choice corners, 100 feet front on Ocean View avenue and also on Sixth street, at very low prices.

All streets graded and graveled, cement curbs and sidewalks and cobblestone gutters.

Street car facilities first-class, an electric line on Alvarado street, 15 minutes to Broadway. The cable line on Seventh street will be changed to an electric within 15 days. The Traction Company will come up Eighth street, to the park and around on the west of it, making three first-class electric lines convenient to the property.

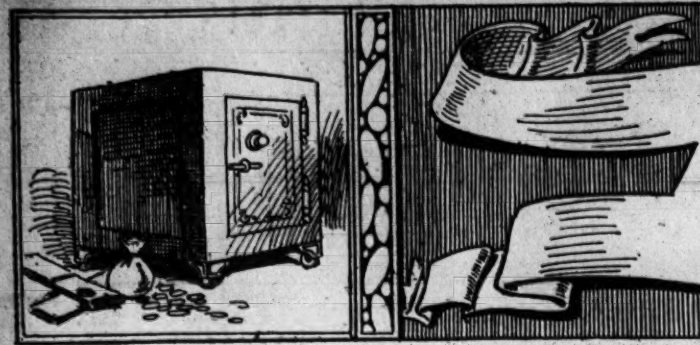
I have for sale in the above-described Nob Hill Tract 100 choice selected lots, including several very choice corners, at extremely low prices. Will offer especially desirable terms to those who build good homes on any of these lots. Prices range from \$1000 to \$2000 per lot, including all improvements now being made on the streets and the grading of the lots so as to make a perfect building site of each lot.

No other property in Los Angeles so convenient and easy of access from the business portion of the city, with such perfect climatic conditions, such a magnificent view and adjoining such splendid improvements can be bought at ANY PRICE—let alone at such reasonable figures as I can offer in the NOB HILL TRACT.

LEONARD MERRILL,

SOLE AGENT,

Rooms 240-241 Bradbury Block.



TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

CONDENSED FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Seven counties: Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

Area, 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent. of the area of the State. Larger than the State of Ohio.

Population (estimated), 280,000.

Railroad mileage, 1500 miles.

Principal products: Oranges, lemons, olives, apricots, prunes, berries, vegetables, wheat, barley, corn, hay, beans, honey, wool, hides, beet sugar, petroleum, building stone.

Oranges and lemons: 9000 carloads; value, \$5,000,000.

Walnuts: 250 carloads; value, \$250,000.

Beet sugar (from one factory), a season of 1894: Paid for beets, \$379,000; refined sugar manufactured, 22,000,000 pounds.

Increase in population of Southern California in ten years, 319 per cent.

Increase in population of California in ten years, 39 per cent.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Area, 4000 square miles.

Population (estimated), 180,000.

Assessed valuation of property, \$84,794,196, an increase of \$2,449,321 over 1894.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

Population (estimated), 80,000.

Assessed valuation of property, \$48,887,330, an increase of \$1,460,310 over 1894.

Miles of graded and gravelled streets, 140; miles of paved streets, 13; miles of cement and asphalt sidewalks, 116; miles of street railway track, 125; miles of sewer, 100.

Terminus of sixteen lines of railroad.

Value of buildings erected, 1895, \$4,300,000.

Number of yielding oil wells in city limits, 300; daily capacity, 3,500 barrels; value, \$2500, or \$650,000 per annum.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

So brief a time has elapsed since the Los Angeles was a quiet, easy-going town, in the center of a pastoral community, that even our own residents have scarcely yet become accustomed to regarding this as a commercial city, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the idea should widely prevail among eastern people—even among those who consider themselves well informed—that Los Angeles depends entirely for support on horticultural products and the money that is brought here by health and pleasure-seekers.

This idea is altogether erroneous. It is far from being true today, and it will become less true from year to year.

A Commanding Location.

The exceptionally-favorable commercial location of Los Angeles is of itself sufficient to insure the growth of an important commercial city. When to this are added improvements now contemplated, to which reference will be made later on, it is not too much to predict that many of our citizens who are to-day past middle age will live to see Los Angeles classed among the half-dozen leading commercial cities of the United States. In early days, long before railroads had been built, the commanding location of Los Angeles made it a trading point for a large extent of country. The Santa Fe trade of early days has now been replaced by a railroad, which follows for a considerable distance the route of the old trail that was mapped out by the hardy pioneers who pushed their way to the Pacific Coast on their expeditions in search of fortune.

Los Angeles is on the shortest line that can be drawn between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Furthermore, it is located at the Columbia River, and at the Golden Gate and the third and best by the low mountain passes of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. No other transcontinental road will attempt to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which have been encountered by the Pacific under impetus of immense subsidies granted during war times. The Central Pacific has to climb 7017 feet, as compared with 3819 for the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe at the Cajon; 2322 for the Atlantic and Pacific at Soledad, and 2560 for the Southern Pacific at San Geronimo. The Southern Pacific route, from San Pedro to Galveston, is 800 miles shorter than any other from tide-water. A direct road from San Pedro to Yuma would still further lessen the distance.

Southern California has already two competing transcontinental railroad systems, and the prospects are good for the completion of at least one more line within a few years.

Harbors.

Los Angeles has three shipping ports which do a considerable amount of business, namely, San Pedro, Redondo and Santa Monica. The proposed construction of a government harbor, which would admit the largest ocean steamships at San Pedro, has been approved by the government engineers, and work upon the enterprise, which is to cost over \$3,000,000, cannot be much longer delayed.

Most of the trade of Southern California has been done through San Pedro, the chief shipping point of Los Angeles and the adjacent section, situated twenty-four miles distant from the latter city. It consists of an inner harbor, formerly shut off from the sea by a bar, and an open harbor, sheltered from westerly winds by a high point. Shipping for a long time was entirely conducted by lighters, lying at anchor in the roadstead. At present vessels drawing eighteen and a half feet come to the wharves, the minimum depth of the channel at mean low tide being fourteen feet. After careful surveys the government entered upon the work of improving the harbor. A breakwater, a mile and a half long, was constructed, and the depth of water on the bar at low tide has been increased from eighteen inches to nearly eighteen feet. Since 1871 Congress has appropriated \$94,000 for improvement of the harbor, while during the past ten years almost as much has been received back in dues.

Citizens of Los Angeles and of Southern California fully appreciate the great importance of securing the

ulation, and our growth is entirely healthy. That we have been able to make this progress during a period not generally favorable to advancement, goes to prove that there is an underlying basis for it that has heretofore and will still continue to make up, in a measure, independent of ordinary conditions. To those in whom faith in the future of the city is strong, the year has not brought disappointment, while to all others it has been a revelation.

Dan's Report.

R. G. Dun & Co. report as follows: "Gathered information from many sources show that undoubtedly the past year has been one of sound prosperity to this section. Southern California has had a moderate growth all along the line of her cities, towns, orchards, vineyards, etc. The market for her horticultural products has been extended, and new avenues for revenue have been opened up. The Wright irrigation law has had a depressing effect in a few localities, but in the main Southern California, at the close of the year, is full of activity, and the future is bright.

"Bacon says three things make great prosperity—a fertile soil, busy workshops easy conveyance for men and goods from place to place. Southern California's wealth of soil is conceded. During the year fourteen new manufacturing enterprises have been put into operation. When this multiplying of workshops is encouraging, it is not satisfying. When we consider our existing advantages for producing cheaply, it becomes a matter of legitimate surprise that greater attention is not given by our capitalists to the opportunities offered for the more quiet use of articles which to import relieve us of much of our gain through other avenues of industry. Now that we have the cheap fuel in the form of coal, which for manufacturing purposes has been so deplored in the past, our zeal seems to be directed mainly to efforts for disposing of our surplus manufactures at low figures. Los Angeles is well placed as a distributing point. Our transportation facilities, both by land and sea, are abundant for our needs, and the building and projection of roads continues to an extent that meets all possible demands of our extending trade. There is still something to be done in the matter of rates, although some concessions have been made by shippers during the past few months. We are glad to hear that the question of placing Los Angeles in direct communication with the north coast has not been abandoned on the south outcome of the present war discussion may be an earlier construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the gateway between the oceans.

"General trade for the year has been good, exceeding in volume all previous years. Our exports are falling off in small dealers throughout the country, but this has strengthened our position. We are glad to hear that the ranks of the jobbers have been swelled during the year by the addition of eleven enterprising firms. Their territory extends to the north and the improvement of conditions in Arizona have stimulated efforts in that field with most satisfactory results.

The year has been one of opportunity for our 'strong boxes.' The city's savings banks, December 15, 1894, recorded 1439 depositors with deposits aggregating \$2,970,118.12. December 15, 1893, number of depositors registered 10,665; deposits, \$3,841,888.72. For the commercial banks the figures for same date are 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 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SAN PEDRO.

WITH extension of our fishing interests, the establishment of a new and improved sardine and fish-packing factory here, the expansion of our lumber docks and facilities, said a business man of San Pedro the other day, we think we have good reason to well remember the past year. Of course, we want a government appropriation for our harbor, but until that comes we do not propose to sit idly down and wait. When Uncle Sam lets us have money for dredging our inner harbor and making this a highway for any ship that floats, San Pedro will be the most prosperous and stirring little city in all this region. San Pedro has now 1600 people, and it is a city of the sixth class. It has done more building of a commercial and residence nature in the last year than in any year since 1888. It has a pretty good school system, and its boat is that it is a community where nearly everyone has his own home, or poor, owns his own home. It has a bank with a capital of \$50,000; two large fish-canning establishments; it is the most extensive lumber depot in Southern California and good railroad facilities. Its stores of all kinds are good and modern.

In the last year the San Pedro people have moved more generally than ever before toward making the old seaport town attractive to the eye. Over 20,000 gum and pepper trees have been planted on the bluff west of town, and as many more trees are to be set out in the next few months. A Board of Trade for the purpose of telling the world what inducements San Pedro offers to capital and investors, is about to be established. The lumber departments have been as large as in any year, even during the boom period of Southern California.

In the last eight months a new fish and cannery company, the Hanlman, has begun operations in San Pedro. A capital of \$40,000 has been invested, and when March and April come it will be in full blast. This concern means much for San Pedro. It will make a specialty of the best kinds of fish for the high class trade. It is now building two small steamers that will be used for fishing up and down the coast from Santa Barbara to Ensenada, Lower California. It has prepared for handling from thirty to forty tons of sardines a week, and a walk-in hatch for the high class trade. It is now building two small steamers that will be used for fishing up and down the coast from Santa Barbara to Ensenada, Lower California. It has prepared for handling from thirty to forty tons of sardines a week, and a walk-in hatch for the high class trade. It is now building two small steamers that will be used for fishing up and down the coast from Santa Barbara to Ensenada, Lower California. It has prepared for handling from thirty to forty tons of sardines a week, and a walk-in hatch for the high class trade.

Along the line of the development of the resources of the country, San Pedro is in harmony with her sister communities. On New Year's day a well is to be started for the purpose of boring for oil. The large steamships and engines are on the ground now. For years there have been indications of the presence of petroleum beneath the hills and valleys west and north of San Pedro. In the last few months an abundant deposit of infusorial earth has been found on the western edge of the town. Chemical experts say the earth contains 80 per cent. of silica and 15 per cent. of aluminum. Such deposits have been worth millions of dollars in Germany, Georgia, and Delaware. Infusorial earth may be used in making plate glass, glaze powder and as a substitute for asbestos.

FOR A FREE HARBOR.

League of Citizens to Urge the Improvement of San Pedro Bay.

On the 17th of December a meeting previously called to organize a "Free Harbor League" convened in the assembly-room of the Chamber of Commerce. A Committee on Organization was appointed at a meeting held November 22, submitted a report in the shape of by-laws. The by-laws were adopted as a whole, and provide, among other things, that the organization shall be called "The Free Harbor League," and members shall pay a fee of \$1 upon joining the league, and yearly dues of \$1. The league has already reached a membership of between one and two hundred citizens, embracing leading business men in all lines.

The Committee on Address reported, and its report was adopted. Following is the address:

To All Friends of a Free Deep-sea Harbor for Los Angeles:

The exceptional growth and prosperity of Los Angeles and of Southern California have hitherto been based chiefly upon horticulture and the climatic attractions of this section. It is evident that if a city of a hundred thousand people is to continue to grow as rapidly in the future as in the past, we must lose no time in developing those commercial possibilities which are ours by right of location. The question of transportation is a vital one to Southern California, as upon it depends chiefly the outlet to the markets of the world of those who cultivate the soil. Active competition between railroads can never be assured, but the ocean, which is free to all, lies at our doors.

Los Angeles was designed by nature, location and environment for one of the most important commercial cities. Its location, at the foot of low mountain passes, on the shortest practicable route between the Atlantic and Pacific, assures its commercial prosperity. If its citizens are reasonably public-spirited and alert, Los Angeles should build up a profitable trade with the Orient, with Australia and the islands of the seas.

On this subject the Board of United States Engineers, appointed in 1892, to

locate a deep-water harbor for Los Angeles made the following important and encouraging report:

"By far the most important aspect of this subject, however, is its relation to the probable future development of the deep-sea commerce of the country. Heretofore the Asiatic trade has naturally gone to San Francisco, but it has been pointed out that the construction of the Canadian and Northern Pacific railroads has introduced two competitors for the overland transportation of the Asiatic commerce. Two through lines, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe systems, cross the continent from Los Angeles at much lower elevations than the Northern lines, and also connect the Pacific with the Gulf of Mexico, and their operation is never obstructed by snow and ice. If a safe, accessible and convenient harbor for deep-draft vessels existed on the Southern coast these would appear the most favorable lines for the transportation of the Asiatic trade."

"Should the Nicaragua Canal be completed, the importance of the proposed harbor will become still greater. At the present time the most convenient course for sailing vessels coming around the Horn is to go out into the mid-Pacific and strike the trade winds to make the port of San Francisco. With the completion of the canal, commerce will be principally transported by steam vessels of moderate draft, which will move north along the coast and seek the nearest favorable and convenient port from which their freight can reach its market."

"A deep-water harbor on the Southern Coast would thus receive the Asiatic and Australian freights for shipment over the most favorable transcontinental lines, accommodate a large part of the commerce passing through the Nicaragua Canal, which now goes around the Horn, and finally furnish port of shipment and supply not only for the productive territory in its immediate vicinity, but also for the great interior plateau reached by the Southern railways, beyond the mountain ranges. Considering, therefore, the probable need of commerce in the near future, the board is of the opinion that the proposed deep-water harbor is of high national importance and well worthy of construction by the general government."

The chief drawback in the way of the development of the commercial possibilities of this section lies in the absence of a harbor that is accessible to deep-water vessels. There is no deep-water harbor between San Diego on the south and San Francisco on the north. This is by no means a question that concerns only this city. It affects all of Southern California and Arizona, except that portion tributary to San Diego county, would be accommodated by a deep-water harbor in Los Angeles county; also Southern Nevada and Utah as soon as the Salt Lake railroad is completed.

That the proper location for such a harbor is San Pedro there can be no doubt in any unprejudiced mind. San Pedro has been the leading harbor of this section ever since the days of the early Spanish explorers. It was selected by government engineers as a site for a deep-water harbor more than twenty-five years ago, after careful examination, at a time when there was no prejudice for or against any particular location, and that choice has since been officially confirmed by several other boards of government engineers. In addition, it is almost unanimously endorsed by the local engineering fraternity and by the citizens of this section, as expressed a short time ago by public vote at the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1871 Congress made the first appropriation for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor. Since that time there has been expended on the harbor altogether less than \$1,000,000. During the past ten years the dues received by the government at San Pedro have amounted to almost as much. The money so expended would have accomplished more good had it not come in driplets. Yet during that time the depth of the water on the bar has been increased from eighteen inches to over eighteen feet.

Another advantage of San Pedro is that it would be a free harbor, a harbor open to all lines of railroad that desire to reach this coast. This is an advantage the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated, as we may learn by reading the story of Oakland.

It is agreed that the present year will mark a critical epoch in the history of San Pedro Harbor agitation. During the next three sessions, Congress has refused any appropriation for this work. By skillful maneuvering, the enemies of a free harbor have succeeded in keeping the project back among committees where they exert a powerful influence. These tactics have been successful to the limit, and it is now generally conceded that the fight to a finish must be enacted during the session of 1896-98. A grave responsibility rests upon the citizens of Los Angeles—a responsibility which it is to be feared they do not all understand and appreciate.

In presenting this vital subject to the people of Los Angeles and the south of California for further consideration, we desire to impress upon all concerned—whether they be friends or opponents of the project—that the creation of a government deep-water harbor at San Pedro, free to all comers, will be for the direct benefit of all citizens and all interests involved; that an adequate harbor at that point will do more than any other local thing toward the development of the country; that such development and the increased population which will come with it must inevitably and vastly increase the carrying trade, both by sea and rail, of the wide and fertile region south and east of the harbor; that in such increase all lines of railway entering Los Angeles will surely participate, thus sharing in the common benefits and prosperity which the common progress of the country.

On the contrary, should it happen that, through division and contention among our people on this subject of paramount interest to them and the South, no further appropriations are made by Congress for San Pedro Harbor, all interests will suffer together; for it is certain that the defeat of the San Pedro Harbor site will not be followed by the success of any rival site, because Congress does not pursue a vacillating policy in respect to such matters. It does not jump from site to site under the same point, nor change front from time to time in making its

appropriations. We also direct special attention to the significant and forcible fact that Congress has in but one instance disregarded the report of a board of army engineers locating the site for harbor improvements.

The matter of the location of the government deep-sea harbor is not merely a question of choice of citizens and non-citizens, but that site has been chosen by three different boards of army engineers, after as many examinations of the site and of all rival sites. We therefore feel justified in warning those adverse to the San Pedro project that their continued opposition may result in the defeat of all further Congressional appropriations, thus unconsciously, perhaps, doing an irreparable injury to the land of their choice and of their homes.

At a meeting of the citizens held on November 22, at the Chamber of Commerce, steps were taken toward establishing a permanent organization to be known as the Free Harbor League. The aim of this organization is to secure from Congress the necessary appropriations to construct at the port of San Pedro a harbor which shall be free to all railroads desiring to bring their lines to the water's edge. Thus far all work of this character has been left to the Chamber of Commerce, but while that organization has discharged the trust most faithfully, and has lacked nothing in the firmness and vigor of its utterances, the time has come when its efforts must be seconded by somebody that can work with an undivided and single purpose. Our representatives at Washington must be aided by a delegation of citizens; arguments must be prepared for Eastern papers, and a veritable campaign of education must be carried on throughout our own State and section.

All citizens of Los Angeles and of the surrounding country who take an active interest in the welfare and progress of this section are cordially invited to become members of the Free Harbor League, and to use their influence in securing for Southern California this most important improvement, which cannot be attained without hard and arduous effort.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Chairman.
J. M. ELLIOTT, HARRY BLOOM, E. A. FORESTER, W. D. WOOLWINE, Committee.

From San Pedro.
At a recent meeting of the Free Harbor League in Los Angeles the following resolutions were received from San Pedro: showing that lively interest is taken in the work in that city:

Whereas, the completion of a harbor at San Pedro is a matter of vital importance to our city, and whereas, the Free Harbor League of Los Angeles is now undertaking the securing of the purpose of securing an early appropriation from Congress on behalf of San Pedro, we, the Board of Trustees of the city of San Pedro, pledge our hearty, earnest and united co-operation with the Los Angeles Free Harbor League in its efforts to secure an early appropriation for the construction of a harbor at San Pedro, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the Board of Trustees of the city of San Pedro, pledge our hearty, earnest and united co-operation with the Los Angeles Free Harbor League in its efforts to secure an early appropriation for the construction of a harbor at San Pedro, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the San Pedro branch of the Los Angeles Free Harbor League, endorse the action of the Board of Trustees of the city of San Pedro, and the secretary, H. D. Williams, be instructed to forward to the Los Angeles Free Harbor League a copy of said resolutions, together with a copy of the resolutions of the San Pedro branch of the Los Angeles Free Harbor League, through their representative, endorsing the action of the Board of Trustees of the city of San Pedro.

IMPORTS.

The Port Collector's Statement Shows a Heavy Import Trade.

The following statement, showing foreign and domestic imports at San Pedro for the eleven months ending December 1, 1895, is furnished The Times by John T. Gaffey, Collector of the Port:

	Value.
Cord, 4949 tons	\$1,221.99
Lumber, 107,154,517 feet	1,602,230.31
Telegraph poles, 1900	2,850.00
Lime, 3285 barrels	10,356.25
Cement, 1,876,177 pounds	10,863.42
Wool, 88 tons	11,440.00
Sheep, 3390	6,780.00
Hogs, 223	1,292.00
Cattle, 35	425.00
Sealskins, 372	3,720.00
Doors, 754	942.50
Steel rails, 620	26,350.00
Total	\$1,659,571.47

Total vessels arriving at San Pedro from January 1, 1895, to December 1, 1895, 410; net tonnage, 15,352.

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The Lumber Business of Los Angeles and San Pedro.

The Advantage of Shipping Both by Rail and Water Destined to Largely Increase the Output—Some of the Leaders in This Line.

San Pedro has been recognized as the largest lumber center south of San Francisco since the earliest development. The depth of water in the inner harbor and the ample railroad facilities connecting the port with the southern metropolis, Los Angeles, have induced capitalists and large owners of lumber mills and vessels, in the northern portion of California and in Oregon and Washington, to establish plants and invest their money in the business both at San Pedro and Los Angeles. The amount of business transacted in this line each year reaches up into the hundreds of thousands. This has been a great benefit to Los Angeles in many ways. It has made the price of lumber and building material more reasonable than elsewhere, and it has been the means of having established branch yards and offices in this city for the transaction of business by the several companies doing business at San Pedro. The large amount of building that has been going on for the past year in Los Angeles has made the trade in lumber very brisk. Vessels have arrived at the wharves at San Pedro, lately, carrying as much as 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

Terminal Island, or East San Pedro, has been built up during the past four years by the Terminal Railway Company, which bought the island for a large sum of money, and has built a long wharf, where considerable business is already done. Reference to the lumber industries at San Pedro would be incomplete without mention of the plant owned and operated by the San Pedro Lumber Company. It embraces a wharf extending along the inner harbor line almost due south from Boeckhe Island, and affords the company a better frontage of nearly a quarter of a mile, with a yard adjacent thereto of nearly eighteen acres. These large wharves and yards enable this company to carry a large stock of Puget Sound pine and Humboldt redwood lumber, and the completion of a large planing mill now in course of construction will greatly enhance their already almost complete facilities for the handling and manufacture of all kinds of building lumber and its products. Though they have as yet confined themselves almost exclusively to the wholesale jobbing trade, branch yards are maintained at Compton, Whittier and Long Beach. Established in 1892, the company has during the past thirteen years developed an extensive business in Southern California and Arizona, and appearances would indicate that it has been keeping pace with the rapid and substantial development of the country. The Kerckhoff-Gunner Mill and Lumber Company of Los Angeles and San Pedro, another of the large lumber concerns, discharges a large amount of lumber at San Pedro, which when completed will be 1500 feet long, 60 feet wide and 14 feet deep at low tide. The earth and sand is being pumped out from Smith's Island for the purpose of making the land so that a wharf can be constructed. They expect to spend over \$50,000 on the improvement. When the Southern California Lumber Company, composed as it is of some of the largest saw mills and veneer mills on the Pacific Coast, secured a site on Terminal Island, it evidently made no mistake in choice of location. It has one of the largest frontages on the harbor, and fine wharf and excellent facilities for handling lumber. It carries a large and most complete stock of building lumber and mining timbers, and makes a specialty of dry surface redwood and shingles for eastern markets, piling, ties, telegraph poles and railway supplies. It is making large shipments throughout Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. It has the advantage of the tracks and terminals of both the Santa Fe and Los Angeles Terminal railroads, which have stations there and run several trains to and from that point daily. It also has a private telephone line connecting with its general office in the Stinson Block, Los Angeles.

Another well-known lumber firm having a foothold at San Pedro is the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company, who have been established in Los Angeles since 1881, when they succeeded to the business of Perry, Woodworth & Co., who had been engaged in the lumber and mill business for a period of twenty years prior to that time. The present firm is composed of: W. H. Perry, president; S. H. Mott, vice-president; W. A. Morgan, secretary.

They do a large lumber and planing-mill business, having a wholesale wharf at San Pedro, with yards in Los Angeles, University, Colton, Riverside and Redlands. They are also wholesale dealers in English Portland cement, which they import in large quantities, and are also general wholesale agents for the Roche Harbor lime, which is rapidly finding a place in favor among bricklayers and plasterers on account of its superior quality. A fresh supply is constantly kept on hand, and every barrel guaranteed. This firm, having been among the oldest in their line in this city, have built up a large trade, aggregating about thirty million feet of lumber per annum. They employ some 125 men in their various branches, and can undertake successfully anything in their line.

With the deepening of the harbor at San Pedro, the lumber industry is destined to play an important part in the advancement and development of Southern California.

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THE Broadway Department Store

Has surprised everybody in the amount of business it has done, but it has simply been low prices on good goods that have done it. Now we propose to commence the New Year, January 2, with still better bargains. There is no store in California that sells goods at our prices.

Dress Goods Dept.

All-wool Dress Goods, double fold, at, per yard.....22c
Novelty Dress Goods, all wool, worth 60c, our price, per yard.....89c
\$8 Dress Pattern only.....\$5.60

Linen Goods.

60c Half-bleached Damask only.....40c
Napkins, worth \$2, our price, per dozen.....\$1.15
Large Linen Towels, per dozen.....\$1.50
55c Turkish Towel only.....25c

Tea and Coffee Department.

Roasted Java and Mocha Coffee, per lb.....80c
Roasted Java and Mocha Coffee, none better, per lb.....35c
8-4 lb Box Pure Ground Coffee, for.....15c
16 oz Bottles Lemon Extract, best goods.....40c
50c Japan Tea, for.....35c
60c Japan Tea, for.....40c
40c Tea, for.....25c

Notions.

Pins, per paper.....1c
Clothes Pins, per doz.....1c
Best Thread, per spool.....5c
Curling Irons.....5c
55c Purses only.....25c
Ribbons—Prices all reduced.

Gents' Furnishings.

2 pairs Cuffs for.....25c
Extra quality Laundered Shirts, only.....75c
Underwear, per suit.....90c
All-wool Underwear, extra, per suit.....\$1.00
Gents' Socks, worth 25c; our price.....10c

Drapery Department.

\$2.00 Lace Curtains; only.....\$1.25
\$3.00 Lace Curtains; only.....\$1.50
\$5.00 Chenille Portieres, only.....\$3.25
\$1.50 Moquette Rugs.....\$1.00
\$5.50 Moquette Rugs.....\$2.50
\$12.00 Japanese Rugs.....\$8.00

We shall cut prices in all departments this week.

Broadway Department Store

401-403 S. Broadway, cor. Fourth.

J. A. WILLIAMS & CO., Props.



DR. TALCOTT & CO.

The Only Doctors in Southern California Treating Every Form of Weakness



DISEASES OF MEN EXCLUSIVELY.

To show our honesty, sincerity and ability, WE ARE WILLING TO WAIT FOR OUR FEE UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED. We will send free, securely sealed, a little book explaining our methods. We have the largest practice on the Pacific Coast, treating Weaknesses and diseases of Men and Women. Main and Third Sts., over Wells-Fargo & Co. Private side entrance on Third Street.

Carbons and Platinotypes

Are by far the most perfect and the most artistic styles of photography.

Awarded the Two

First-Prize Gold Medals

By the World's Fair Convention of Photographers at Chicago. These were the highest awards offered in America on photographs during the World's Fair. Southern California climate is the best in the world for photography.

STUDIO ENLARGED AND REMODELED.

220 SOUTH SPRING ST. Opp. Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

The Denver Building Company

Builds houses for people on the installment plan, payment of one-fourth in cash and the balance on easy monthly payments; or, if a person has a lot free and clear, we build without any cash. Have built some 65 houses in a little over a year.

DENVER BUILDING COMPANY, 107 S. Broadway.

PRINCESS

SODA CRACKERS.

Bishop & Company, Manufacturers.

NICOLL, The Tailor

134 S. Spring st.

By Mail Overcoats Made to Order, \$15 to \$25.

Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth.

Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth.

"Didn't Hurt a Bit"

Is an expression we hear in our office all day long.

The following persons can well laugh. Read what they say:

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12, 1895.
A. F. Schiffman, D.D.S., City—Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to in this manner testify my appreciation of your skill and methods. I have at various times during the past six months received treatment personally, and also for my family, at your office, and the usual torture in extracting teeth and filling the same is changed into complete satisfaction, if not pleasure, through the painless system you employ. I would therefore heartily recommend any of my friends to you who may be in need of your valuable services.

Yours truly,
Gen. Agent N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
S. D. JONES.

Dr. Schiffman: Since you have demonstrated your power over a painful extraction by pulling my tooth WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN, I cheerfully subscribe myself as, undoubtedly yours,
E. J. WAKEMAN, Prospect Park.

I take pleasure in making this statement to the public:
"I do hereby certify, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1895, Dr. Schiffman did pull three teeth for me WITHOUT PAIN, and two of said teeth were badly ulcerated. One tooth was broken off to the gum. I recommend highly his method of pulling teeth. I was really afraid to have my teeth pulled. I shall cheerfully recommend him to all my friends and many relatives. An old time resident.
E. F. CHARNOCK,
318 Clay St.

It affords me great pleasure to say that I have this day had three teeth extracted by the Schiffman Method Dental Company, two of which were very bad and hard to get, one being ulcerated, and best of all, it gave me NO PAIN WHATSOEVER. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Schiffman's method to all wishing teeth extracted; they are very careful, do their work thoroughly and POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN. Respectfully,
C. M. BALDWIN, Photographer,
301 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena.

FULLERTON, Cal.
A. F. Schiffman, Dentist, Los Angeles, Cal.: I wish to tell you that I endorse your method as to extracting teeth.
MRS. L. P. DRAK.

I cheerfully recommend Dr. Schiffman's method for extracting teeth.
MISS F. HASKIN, Compton.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13, 1895.
Having had eleven teeth extracted this morning by Dr. A. F. Schiffman, it gives me pleasure to attest to his method. I did not suffer in the least and would recommend his method as being the most humane I have ever experienced.
CHARLES W. EDDIS,
Contractor and Builder, 127 E. 3rd St., City.

Dr. Schiffman has extracted several teeth for my little girl without hurting her a particle. He also filled quite a number for others of my family WITHOUT HURTING them.
J. C. SCHAEFER,
1921 Park Grove Ave.

I am afflicted with heart trouble, and last time I had a tooth extracted it greatly injured me and I did not recover for three days. Dr. Schiffman extracted some teeth for me which did NOT HURT ME A PARTICLE, and I can recommend his new method for extraction of teeth. S. L. SKINNER,
301 Yolo Ave., Pasadena.

I had a tooth with an enlarged root extracted WITHOUT PAIN by Dr. Schiffman's new method.
M. CROWE.

I had a back tooth pulled. After the operator had extracted the tooth I asked to please hurry and pull it, as it was done absolutely without pain, and I could not believe it was out. The gentlemanly operator had to show me the tooth to convince me. It was ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.
FRANK B. CLARKE.

ANAHEIM, Nov. 23, 1895.
I had 30 teeth extracted, and have gained 9 pounds since in last 4 months. I am so well pleased with your manner of relieving me of the old teeth that I shall now try a full set of your manufacture, and cheer-

fully recommend you to any person desiring work in your profession.
WILLIAM BOYD.

Hon. W. W. Braden, ex-State Auditor of Minnesota, now living in Los Angeles, says: I cheerfully recommend Dr. Schiffman's method for the PAINLESS extraction of teeth. I KNOW HOW IT IS MYSELF.
W. W. BRADEN.

Los Angeles (Cal.), Nov. 30, 1895.
To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I had two (2) teeth extracted this day by Dr. Schiffman. ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, and without the use of gas, ether, chloroform or any other dangerous anesthetic. The local anesthetic is not unpleasant and the whole procedure of extraction is performed in the most gentle as well as the most efficient manner. I consider Dr. Schiffman as a benefactor to the human race in relieving surgical dentistry of its indescribable tortures.
N. SAUNDERS,
Prof. of Mod. Languages,
Throop Pol. Institute,
Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman took out a root from my lower jaw that was broken off and left by another dentist. The tooth was ulcerating, and I was in danger of having lock-jaw.
F. G. HALDEMAN,
Foreman Bixby-Howard & Co.,
Howard Summit, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman's method for the painless extraction of teeth is certainly the most wonderful achievement in modern dentistry. Recently I was compelled to avail myself of the new process, with delightful results.
MRS. T. E. BOWAN,
333 South Main street.

Dr. Schiffman extracted an ulcerated tooth for me WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN.
C. J. LEHMAN,
Ticket Broker,
319 S. Spring street.

Dr. Schiffman extracted two badly decayed and ulcerated teeth for me, without a particle of pain.
MISS MARY LEHMAN,
711 Elmore Ave.

This is to certify that I have had ten teeth pulled by so-called experts in Chicago, St. Louis, Evansville, and Louisville, but for neatness and dispatch, I mean quick and PAINLESS work. Dr. Schiffman's method has no equal. I can truthfully say it was entirely painless to me; and a few moments before my tooth was pulled, which was done in a few seconds, I was suffering intensely. I have taken gas and vitalized air, and they are not to be compared. J. W. PATILLO,
Office 118 South Broadway.

I had a badly ulcerated wisdom tooth extracted, without hurting, by Dr. Schiffman.
B. F. DAY,
Southern California Music Company.

November 6, 1895.
The best method on earth. I had two bad back teeth extracted ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN. They were decayed so bad that I dreaded the ordeal, but it was a pleasure rather than anything else. I can highly recommend Dr. Schiffman as an artist in his line.
JEREMIAH JAMES PARKER,
Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Schiffman extracted five teeth for me, without causing me the slightest inconvenience or pain, and made me an under and upper set which are a perfect success. It gives me much pleasure to testify to the perfect success of his painless and harmless method of extracting and his success as a filler of plates. Respectfully yours,
E. W. EDSON,
Mansana, Cal.

INGLEWOOD, (Cal.), Nov. 27, 1895.
As regards physical suffering, I am a "super-sensitive," having never been



"Dr. Schiffman pulled my tooth."

able to obtain the slightest relief by the use of anesthetics. Recently I had three teeth extracted by the Schiffman process, and although two of them were badly ulcerated, the operation was absolutely painless, with no disagreeable after-sensations, and I am pleased to add one more signature to Dr. Schiffman's long list of unsolicited testimonials.
MRS. J. C. DAVIS.

DUARTE (Cal.) Dec. 3, 1895.
Dr. Schiffman extracted a tooth for me WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN, by his new method.
RUSSELL PRICE,
Duarte, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman filled a very sensitive tooth and extracted one ulcerated root for me WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN, by his new method.
MRS. U. H. BURKE,
Orange, Cal.

Those wishing teeth extracted can never go to a better dentist than Dr. Schiffman, who extracts without pain.
O. F. ALDRICH, Monrovia, Cal.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I had an ulcerated tooth extracted by the Schiffman Method Dental Co. without its hurting me the least bit.
W. L. FINCH,
Puenia, Cal.

My general health was impaired by the awful condition of my teeth, which were badly decayed and ulcerated. I was weak and nervous, but Dr. Schiffman extracted about 22 teeth and roots for me by his new process, which I can recommend to every one.
MRS. F. WINN,
Colton, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman extracted some teeth for me, also did some filling and other work without causing me any inconvenience.
MRS. W. H. FILLMORE,
143 N. Michel St., L. A.

Found It Only Too True.
Dr. Schiffman extracted for me ten teeth, and I did not mind it a particle. I had been dreading it for some time, and was unable to make up my mind to have it done. But my poor health, which was caused from the badly-decayed teeth, compelled me to have them out, and hearing of Dr. Schiffman's painless method of extracting the very worst kind of teeth, I went and tried it myself, and found it only too true. My ten teeth were out in no time, without any pain whatever. I am more than pleased with his painless method of extracting teeth, and can recommend him to every one who has teeth that must be extracted, and who hesitates for fear of being obliged to suffer the terrible pain.
MRS. J. M'KORONEY,
209 W. 27th St.

At the office we have a list of names reaching from here to Pasadena of persons who have had from one to thirty teeth extracted without pain. This list can be seen.

NOTHING INHALED

And no cocaine used, which is injurious, causes sloughing, etc. The only safe method for elderly people and persons in delicate health. From one tooth to a whole set at one sitting.

You do not have to "take something and run the risk."

Beware of Imitators.

We extract about fifty teeth a day by the Schiffman Painless Method, which is applied directly to the gums (without pain, perfectly harmless, and no bad after-effects.) Whenever you take gas, vitalized air, or any other vapor, you run a risk, especially if you have weak lungs or heart. By our method you run no risk.

Beautiful Sets of Teeth on rubber or celluloid, ranging in price from \$5 up. People from abroad can come in the morning and wear their teeth home the same day.

Temporary sets, which look well and can be worn with comfort, inserted in a few hours after teeth have been extracted.

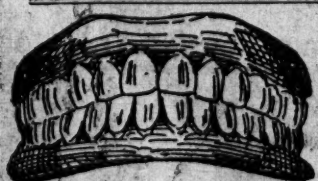
Teeth Cleaned For Only One Dollar We have the largest and best equipped office and largest practice in Southern California. We are running four dental chairs and wait on patients without delay.

Four expert operators and one lady operator. No students. Lady assistants always in attendance to wait on ladies and children. If you have teeth that should be extracted try us and you will never go elsewhere. If we fill your teeth you will never go elsewhere. Only office using the Schiffman Method for painless filling.
Beware of Imitators.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.,
Rooms 22, 23, 24,
25, 26, Schumacher
Block,
107 N. Spring St.

Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth.

Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth.



From 1 to 20 teeth extracted free until January 7, 1896.
We fill teeth for 50c, and make 20c gold crowns for 10c.
We have secured the able services of Dr. A. J. Bacon, the celebrated Gold Crown and Bridge Specialist of Chicago.
We have also secured at high expense a Tooth Extracting Specialist direct from New York city. The reason for extracting free is to introduce his skill and new painless methods.

New York Dental Parlors
311 S. Spring St.

The Montecito Emulsion of Pure Olive Oil

A most desirable tissue builder and to aid the proper digestion and assimilation of food, especially indicated in all cases of emaciation. Also "OLIVE OIL CANDY," excellent in coughs, colds and throat irritations. Specially recommended in cases of constipation (in children).
Made by
EL MONTECITO MFG. CO.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
For sale by all druggists and grocers.

Beauties, Beauties, Beauties.
Not the beauties that wear the bloomers, nor the trailing skirts, but
Anita Cream,
Which beauties the complexion.



One Bottle Cures.

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

Immediate in Action, Permanent in Relief.

Its genial and invigorating effects impel those organs to the proper discharge of their functions, and thus restores health and vitality. It is a certain and thorough cure for Pains in the Small of the Back, Irritation of the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Female Troubles, Incontinence of Urine, Brick Dust Deposit, Bed Wetting of Children, Gravel Galls, Stones, Thick, Turbid, Frothy Urine, Dropsy, Diabetes. For which take Ten Drops of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure on retiring at night for ten days.
Mr. Wm. Hawkes, Superintendent of the Main Street Railroad Company, is well known in this city as a gentleman in whom can be placed the utmost confidence. He contributes the following testimonial as to the value of this wonderful remedy: "I have been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Disease for 9 years; have used various remedies, but all to no avail. I took two doses of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, was very much relieved; after taking two-thirds of a bottle was entirely cured. It is with pleasure that I recommend this wonderful remedy to others suffering as I was."
"Superintendent Main Street Railroad Company, 335 S. Workman St."
If your druggist does not keep McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, call on or address
W. F. McBurney,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Express prepaid on receipt of price. For sale by all druggists. Price—McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, per bottle, \$1.50; McBurney's Liver Regulator, per bottle, \$1.00.

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President.

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Portland
Cement,
Colton Cube and
Ground Lime.



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Crushed Rock,
Marble Dust,
Building Rock, etc., etc.

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Office E. B. Cor. First St. and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

A Carpet Tack

Is sharp and to the point. We aim to make this little talk similar in these respects. We enter on the year 1896 with bright prospects for a large trade. Our sales for 1895 have far exceeded our expectations. During the coming year our stock of Furniture, Carpets and Draperies will be more complete than ever before; a stock which, we have no hesitation in saying, will be the best selected line of these goods ever shown on the Coast. Goods that are selected carefully and with a view of pleasing our customers. Our business record for the past insures to our friends and customers honest dealing, honest goods, and a dollar's worth for a dollar.

BARKER BROS.,
Stimson Block.

RUSHIN'

The Los Angeles Times Midwinter Number

ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1896.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers.
Times Building, First and Broadway. Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR COUGHS
and COLDS

Every Bottle Guaranteed
Your Money Refunded if it Fails
To Cure

50 Cent TEAS

Extra Quality.
With each pound is given a lovely dish.
FINEST SEAPES.
PRETTIEST DECORATIONS.
100 Varieties to Choose From.
They are gems--see them.

Great American Importing Tea Co.

135 North Main
351 South Spring St. Los Angeles.
PASADENA--34 N. Fair Oaks ave.
RIVERSIDE--931 Main St.
SANTA ANA--211 E. Fourth St.
SAN BERNARDINO--421 Third St.
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Headquarters, 52 Market st., S. F.
We operate 100 stores and agencies.
Write for Price List.

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CURES SCROFULA,
BLOOD POISON.
S THE
CURES CANCER,
ECZEMA, TETTER.
S BLOOD

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419 S. SPRING ST.

The cheapest place in the city
to buy

Household Goods,
Lamps,
Crockery,
Glass,
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Woodenware.

419 S. Spring St.

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A SPECIALTY. Ladies
troubled with any disorder,
call. Patients
boarded during confinement.

DR. NEWLAND,

1315 W. Seventh St.

Hours: 8 to 10, 1 to 2

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64 head of HORSES--64 head of HORSES,
at Blue Front Barn, cor. Third and Los Angeles
sts. Thursday, January 2, 1896, at 10:30
a.m. I have on hand and will positively sell
to the best bidder three carloads--64 head
of horses--selected from our prominent
breeding farms; heavy Percheron draft and
high-headed and trappy stepping coaches;
also 16 head from Mr. Chas. Kellner of Ventura,
Hambledon-bred and well-broken
to harness. Please call and see my stock
and I will give you a square deal.
E. W. NOYES,
Auctioneer.
Offices, 228 and 218 Requesa st., Pony Stables.
JOHN McPHERSON, Agent for Owner.

NEW
Turkish Baths
(On ground floor.)
Mrs. Wilmore Parcher will
have management of ladies
department. 275 S. B'way.

Large importation of
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At C. Laux Co.'s,
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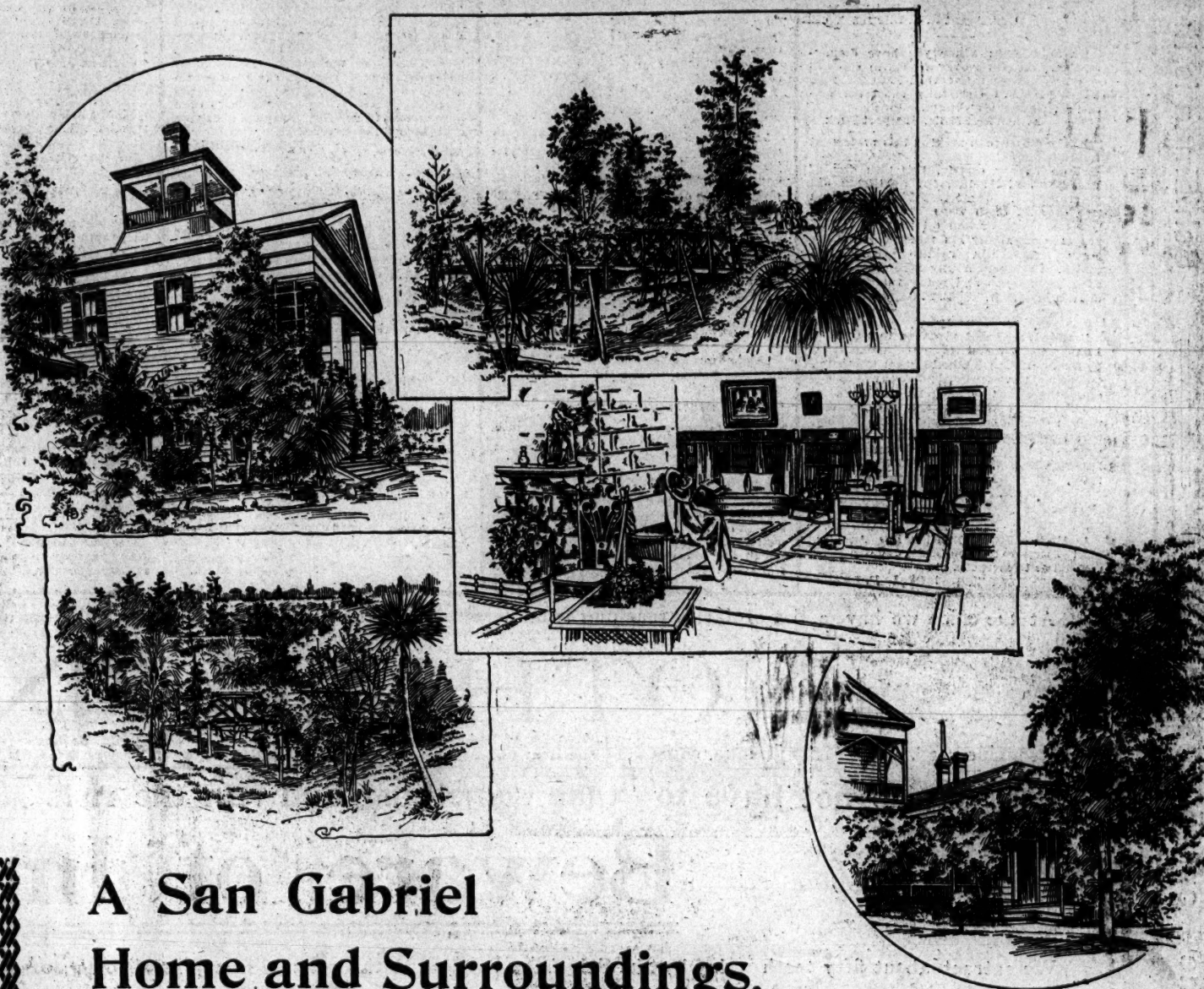
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FOR SALE--\$20,000.



A San Gabriel Home and Surroundings.

About ten acres; one of the most highly improved places in the San Gabriel Valley; fifteen minutes drive from Pasadena; twenty minutes from Los Angeles; five minutes walk from depot; frequent trains. Hundreds of bearing trees; oranges, lemons, figs, plums, peaches, prunes, apricots, and all kinds of fruits. Rose arbor two hundred feet long. Beautiful drives, lined with finest roses and shrubbery. Abundance of best mountain water, piped all through the grounds. Hot and cold water, gas, electric bells, and all modern improvements in house. Magnificent view. In the midst of perpetual flowers and under the shadow of snow-capped mountains. For particulars address

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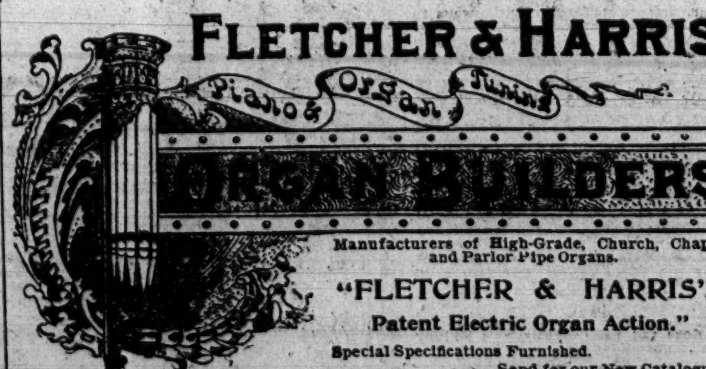
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KING OF SOAP

Buy it, try it, and you will
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GAS STOVES and RANGES

ARE
QUICK, CLEAN, EFFICIENT, DURABLE,
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BROILING

Is done Beneath the
flame, which is the
Only correct way to
Broil.

THE MANY ADVANTAGES of gas are too well known to need comment, and the fact that the finest kitchens are now using it exclusively is sufficient to establish its superiority over any other fuel.
NO DELAY--Fire always ready any hour day or night, and can be increased or diminished by simply turning stop-cock. Meats retain their essence and are more palatable than when broiled by any other fire.
COOK'S LIPS to run than any other stove. When not in use gas is turned off and expense ceases immediately.
Gas Stoves Are Sold at Cost.

LOS ANGELES LIGHTING COMPANY,

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Cripple Creek Mining and Stock Exchange,

Room 25, Gordon Block, 208 S. Broadway. P. N. MYERS, Manager.

Parties interested in buying and selling mines, buying or selling mining stock, get the latest mining or Cripple Creek news. We receive quotations daily from Denver Exchange by telegraph. Call and see us. Correspondence solicited by parties living at outside towns; object establishing local representation.

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MUSEMENTS—

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
"HAPPY NEW YEAR WEEK."
Only 4 more nights in San Francisco. Rice's Big "1492."
Direct from the Three Weeks' Triumph in San Francisco. The Great Battle of the Pacific. The Wonderful Richard Harlow. Double Orchestra. Adequate Scenic and Electrical Effects. Rich and Attractive Costumes. Sale of seats now in progress. Prices, 50c to \$1.00. A COMPLETE SUCCESS LAST NIGHT.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATRE—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY—Jan. 5-8-96. The Distinguished American Tragedian
"ROBERT DOWNING"
Monday night—"INGOMAR." Wednesday night—"THE GLADIATOR."
Tuesday and Thursday nights—"HELENA." Wednesday Matinee—"JULIUS CAESAR."
Seats on sale Thursday morning.

BURBANK THEATRE.
Main St., bet. Fifth and Sixth.
MILTON NOBLES and DOLLIE NOBLES
In their Celebrated Play, "FROM SIRE TO SON."
Produced with special scenery and accessories. Grand Special Matinee on New Year's Day at 2 p.m. Popular prices—50c, 75c, 1.00; Loges, 75c; box seats, \$1.00.

ORPHEUM—
S. MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 31.
OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY!
ONE YEAR OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
A Monster Programme Unequaled in the Vandeville World. Les Freres Mathias, Mlle. Marthe Marthy, Sister Anderson, Grano and Maud, Dettrell Bros., William Roberts, Durov and Bush, Jago Bros. Performance every evening, including Sunday. Evening prices, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Telephone 1447.
Special Matinee New Year's Day, 2 p.m.

WESTLAKE PARK—
FREE! FREE! FREE!
Performance every day to January 5, inclusive, at 2:30 p.m.
Dr. Carver. — — — Diving Horse.
Champion Shot of the World, in connection with the High-Diving Horse; a wild hunt from a high platform into the lake. C. C. Carver. — — — Shotgun and Horseback Shooting. Concerts by Los Angeles Military Band as Usual.

MISCELLANEOUS—

A WORLD IN ITSELF—
\$12.00
LOS ANGELES TO SAN DIEGO AND RETURN.
AROUND THE KITE SHAPED TRACK.
LOS ANGELES TO SANTA MONICA AND RETURN.
LOS ANGELES TO REDONDO BEACH AND RETURN.
THESE TRIPS INCLUDE
PASADENA, LAMARCA, ARK, RIVERSIDE, REDLANDS, SAN ANITA, MONROVIA, AND ORANGE, AZUSA, ONTARIO (North), SANTA ANA, POMONA (North), LA MIRADA, SAN BERNARDINO, COVINA, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The One Ticket Covers Them All.
It Is Good For Three Months.
It Allows STOP-OVER Anywhere.
Ticket Office, 129 North Spring Street and La Grande Station.
WHAT ELSE IS THERE?

THE ORANGE BELT LINE—
OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
The Best Line to See all of Southern California by
PASADENA, REDLANDS, SAN ANITA, MONROVIA, AZUSA, ONTARIO (North), SANTA ANA, POMONA (North), LA MIRADA, SAN BERNARDINO, COVINA, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Reached direct only by Southern Pacific Co.
FASTEST TRAINS. BEST EQUIPMENT.
All local trains equipped with the new Pullman high-back seat coaches.
LOW RATES—There are one-day, two-day, three-day and ten-day excursion tickets at special rates, at various points on particular days, together with cheap round-trip rates.
Ticket Offices: 229 S. Spring St., Arcade Depot, First and Alameda, Commercial and Alameda, Naud Junctions and River Station.
Time Tables, Itineraries, etc., at Ticket Offices, hotels, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE—
THE BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO.
Has Secured the Agency for the Celebrated
GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER PIANOS.
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WE ARE SOLE AGENTS
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249 S. BROADWAY.

OUR TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY TODAY!
1875—A HAPPY—1896
NEW YEAR
To One and All—
BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,
109 N. SPRING ST.

WING HING WO,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE BAZAR.
Imported 14-inch White Napkins, 9c per thousand; Colored Napkins, 12-inch and 14-inch, 8c up to 12c per thousand.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE BAZAR.
228 South Spring street, opposite Los Angeles Theater.

CALIFORNIA WINES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
C. F. A. LAST, 129-131 N. MAIN STREET.
Fort, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, Tokay, Riesling, Hock, Zinfandel, Sauterne, Maderia, Malaga, Burgundy, Chateau, Cabernet, Merlot and Old Brandy.
Ship a case to your Eastern friends.

FINE FOLDING BEDS—
\$5.25—
ALL COLORS. EXAMINE OUR LINE
THEY'RE BEAUTIES.
We cater to the people of moderate means, those who would have their houses look bright and pretty and comfortable, but who yet would not want to squander money for mere show.
FULLER & LEVINS, Wholesale and Retail, 251 S. MAIN ST., Tel. 57.

THE OSTRICH FARM, located 1 1/2 miles from Norwalk depot on S. F. R. R., is the largest in America. 100 GIGANTIC BIRDS. Every one should see this peculiar California industry. Take 2 p.m. or 4 p.m. train. Arcade Depot. Through trains from Pasadena.
GROVES MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED. Gloves kept in stock. Reasonable prices. Los Angeles Glove Manufacturing Co., 215 S. Spring St.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

The City—Pages 18, 35, 36, 37, 40.
Surprising developments in the Bedwell forgery case. The Conner had a busy day. The City Auditor tells of the financial. Revoking of a license of a bad saloon. John Shirley Ward struck by a cable car. Supervisors appointed a caretaker for Evergreen Cemetery. C. E. Mayne's tongue is loose again.

Pacific Coast—Page 3.
Mrs. Davidson furnishes another chapter of Miss Overman's confession. The latter declares she was a tool in the woman's hands. A young man burglarizes a San Francisco residence. The Ukiah-Harris stage held up. Long-odds horses capture all two races at Bay District. J. A. Sanborn arraigned for wrongfully taking a letter from the Porterville mail. Over sixty suits against J. B. Haggins dismissed. Arrangements for Fresno county's first citrus fair. The Southern Pacific constructing twelve large oil-tank cars to move Los Angeles oil. Merchants at San Francisco apprehensive of the new Pacific Mail tariff schedule.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Senator Sherman introduces a resolution relative to the revenues—Debate in the Senate. The Finance Committee to discuss the revenue and bond bills. Blizzards and high water in the East. Senator Perkins introduces a resolution looking to a bounty on beet sugar. Close of the investigation into Lord Dunraven's charges. Closing day of the Atlanta Exposition. Fatal rear-end collision at St. Louis. Important discovery of the State Department in the Venezuelan controversy. First bloodshed in the Cripple Creek district over claim-jumping.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2.
The Westminster Gazette suggests a way out of the Venezuela difficulty. Senator Sherman's speech considered a warning. Fifty men killed or injured in a Silesian colliery. A London banker says none of the new bond issue will be floated there because of strained relations with this country. Brazil will not arbitrate the Trinidad dispute. She intends to call a conference of American delegates. Several people killed by an earthquake in Italy. Germany may take some of our bonds. Armed forces of the British South African Company invade the Transvaal. Conflicting reports as to the movements of the Cuban insurgents.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Dispatches were also received from Buenos Ayres, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chamberlain, N. D.; Atlanta, Ga.; Rome, London and other places. Financial and Commercial—Page 24.
The treasury loses a large sum in gold for export. Leading futures at Chicago. Transactions in the Kansas City live-stock market. Spot wheat firm at Liverpool. Boston stock markets. San Francisco quotations. Local markets.

Weather Forecast.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—For Southern California: Fair; somewhat warmer in the east portion; light northerly winds.

THE DEADLY FIREDAMP.
EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY IN PRUSSIAN SILESIA.
Fifty Men are Killed or Injured and Seventeen Others are Missing. Twenty-one Bodies Already Recovered.

REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
BRESLAU, Dec. 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a colliery at Waldenburg, Prussian Silesia, forty-three miles southwest of this city, today. Fifty persons are known to have been killed or injured and seventeen others are missing. Twenty-one bodies have already been recovered. Twelve injured miners have been brought to the surface.

RANGERS AND ROBBERS.
A Fight at a Dugout on Suttle Creek, Tex.
REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
VERNON (Tex.), Dec. 31.—The Texas Rangers, with Sheriff Sanders and posse, have just returned from a battle royal with the Territory robbers who recently robbed the store of Waggoner, Bailey and others. They came up with the men entrenched in a dugout in a hillside with breastworks of rocks at the head of Suttle Creek. A battle ensued in which several hundred shots were fired. The officers finally had to retreat on account of the extreme cold. Five or six horses were killed. There were four robbers in the dugout and twelve officers in the attacking party.

Mendocino County Stage Robbery.
UKIAH, Dec. 31.—The stage running between this city and Harris, Humboldt county, was robbed this morning at 9:30 o'clock by a masked highwayman. The hold-up occurred ten miles north of this city. The Wells-Fargo treasure-box was taken, also the registered mail packages. The amount of plunder received is unknown.

Killed by a Quake.
ROME, Dec. 31.—A strong earthquake shock was felt Saturday at Ciciliano in Caserta, three miles north of Nola. Several persons were killed and a number injured.

SUGAR BOUNTY

Senator Perkins Asks that Boon.

He Would Aid California's Beet Product.

Introduces a Resolution in the Senate to Amend the Tariff.

Senator Sherman Presents a Most Important Resolution Relative to the Gold Reserve—Yesterday's Debate.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.
WASHINGTON (D. C.), Dec. 31.—(Special Dispatch.) The sugar interest of California has suffered so much under the new tariff law that an effort to be made by Senator Perkins to increase the protection duty. The beet-sugar culture of the State will be fully explained by him and its extent and possibilities pointed out. The members of Congress as a general thing do not know much about sugar beets, and are inclined to think that their cultivation is of the nature of garden-truck farming, but the rapid growth and wide expansion of the industry under the favoring conditions of the old tariff will be fully set forth by Senator Perkins, and an effort made to convince Congress that it can be made a leading industry of the United States. The Senator is in communication with the leading sugar men of the Coast and is in hearty sympathy with them in their desire to develop an industry which was so promising until the blight of the Wilson bill fell upon it. In the bill today he introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the conditions of the soil and the climate in the United States are so peculiarly favorable to the growth of the sugar beet, and whereas, the manufacture of sugar should be the most important industry of the country; and, whereas, under the operations of the tariff law of 1890 the sugar industry was greatly encouraged and promoted, to the benefit not only of persons directly interested, but all people of the United States; and, whereas, the operation of such a law was fast making the manufacture of sugar the most important industry of the country, causing vast tracts of land to be put under cultivation and affording employment to many thousands of persons in field and manufactory; and, whereas, one effect of the changes made by the tariff law of 1894 has been to stop the development of this great industry; to discourage the planting of large tracts of land by reducing the price of raw material, to take away the means of livelihood from farmers and farm laborers, and to close the manufactory gates against laborers who had been employed therein; and, whereas, there is now pending before the Finance Committee of the Senate a bill to increase the revenue by levying additional duties on a large number of articles, but not on sugar; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Committee on Finance be and is hereby instructed to report an amendment to the said revenue bill providing for an additional duty on raw sugar equal to the proposed increase on these articles enumerated in said bill."

The resolution was objected to by Senator Berry of Arkansas and went over under the rules. The question will be taken up by Senator Perkins later and a vigorous effort will be made to secure some action that will benefit California.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND THE FINANCES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator Sherman introduced in the Senate today the following:
"Resolved, that by injurious legislation by the Fifty-third Congress the revenue of the government was reduced below its necessary expenditure and the funds created by law for the redemption of the United States notes have been invaded to supply such deficiency in said reserve; that such misapplication of the redemption fund is of doubtful legality and greatly injurious to public credit, and should be prevented by restoring said fund to a sum not less than \$100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion to be paid out only in redemption of United States notes and treasury notes and such notes when redeemed to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin or bullion."

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator Morrill, the new chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, said today that a meeting of that committee will be called for Thursday to take up the House revenue and bond bills. Senator Morrill expressed the opinion that the bond bill would be given precedence in the committee, but declined to express an opinion as to how speedily it might be disposed of or in what shape it might be reported.

There would have been a meeting of the committee today in accordance with Senator Voorhees's original plan, but for the expressed wish of the Republican membership of the committee, who requested Senator Voorhees to allow the meeting to be postponed until tomorrow, when the reorganization is to take effect. It is believed that it will be satisfactory to the Democratic members of the committee to have the bond bill receive first consideration in committee. Senator Jones of Arkansas today expressed a preference for prior consideration of the bond question.

"I am satisfied," said he, "that it is the purpose of the Republicans to get the tariff bill through, regardless of the other measure, and have it go to the President, by whom they are convinced it will be vetoed. They will then go to the country upon this as the only issue. I think this plan can be frustrated by considering and reporting the bond bill first and amending it so as to provide for the free coinage of silver. This would give us all the money necessary to meet current expenses, tide us over

until the tariff bill is passed, and then we could take up the silver question."

Senator Sherman's resolution was referred to the Finance Committee. Senator Stewart recalled the fact that at a dinner at the Delmonico, New York, November 11, 1891, Secretary Foster had said: "I repeat that no Secretary of the Treasury until 1891 ever offered the option to holders of United States notes."

"But United States notes were redeemed in gold," said Senator Morrill.

"Not at the option of the holder. The option was never given to holders until 1891."

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Declared that he would redeem United States notes in gold and that President Harrison in his annual report the same year had said that the policy of the Treasury Department had done much to restore confidence in the country.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia, at the conclusion of Senator Mitchell's remarks, asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no bonds of the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but that they should be advertised and sold to the highest bidder.

"As that resolution was intended to reflect on the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) who, when Secretary of the Treasury, always disposed of bonds by private contract, and that he is now in the Senate, I think the resolution should go over," said Senator Hill.

"I do not understand how the resolution can reflect on Mr. Sherman," said Senator Elkins.

"I cannot make it plainer," replied Senator Hill.

The resolution went over. Senator Nelson of Minnesota addressed the Senate on the great financial question, maintaining that the downward flow of gold could not be stopped until the balance of trade was in our favor and that the result could not be obtained without the immediate reduction of tariff rates. He thought the banks should bear their share of the burden of maintaining our vast paper currency.

A party with gold when he took his seat Senator Elkins renewed his request for the immediate consideration of his resolution, but Senator Hill objected and at 2:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Friday.

Senator Perkins of California asked unanimous consent that the committee on Finance to report an amendment to the House tariff bill, laying an additional duty on the sugar equal to the other increases of the bill. Senator Berry of Arkansas, a Democrat, objected.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and not reissue greenbacks hereafter redeemed by him, but to issue silver certificates in their place, the certificates to be redeemed with all the gold. To meet the demand thus created, the Secretary is directed to obtain the silver now in circulation, if the amount is not sufficient for the purpose he is to purchase more silver bullion from time to time.

HOUSE. The session of the House for the year 1895 was purely a formal meeting, lasting but a few minutes. Chaplain, after his prayer, asked that party contentions might be buried, that the nation might advance with the motto: "One flag, one country. One God, forever." "With malice toward none, with charity for all," let our nation stand an example to the world with justice written on her brow."

Mr. Noonan, the only Republican member from Texas, made a correction to the Journal that he had been at the two revenue bills last week. At 12:35 o'clock the House adjourned until Friday.

TO MURDER THE OZAR.

THE STARTLING STORY OF A RUSSIAN MERCHANT.

Nihilists Disappointed with the Course of Their Ruler During the Past Year Choose an Assassin by Lot. The Plot Disclosed in Time.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A special to the Journal from Moscow, a wholesale merchant from Moscow, who ranks high in Russian society and who is spending the holidays with friends in this city, is authority for the information that the recent report of an attempt to assassinate the Czar was true in every particular. The gentleman who, for reasons of propriety, desires that his name shall be suppressed, states that the Russian police are informed that the nihilists have sworn not to rest until the Czar shall be slain. The nihilists resolved at the time when the young ruler began his reign, to grant him a year to prove that he was in earnest with his promises of liberal reform. The year is at an end and the young autocrat, not having realized their hopes, is doomed to perish at their hands. The sentence which was meted out to Alexander II and which hung over the life of Alexander III and led to his death, has been renewed in the case of the present Emperor by the bitter enemies of the dynasty.

A Jewish student of the University of Moscow was appointed after lots had been cast, to deliver a death-blow to his sovereign, and it was only by accident that the Czar escaped this time. The young Israeli student masqueraded in the garb of a drummer. In his valise he carried a well-placed bomb instead of a drum, and he managed to pass the stopping-place of the Czar several times daily, hoping to catch a glimpse of the Czar.

The latter passed him again and again on the promenade, but the would-be assassin did not recognize him, as his mask was not removed. The plain uniform of a colonel instead of a general, as he confidently believed, the student was arrested on suspicion, after a day or two of confinement, further revealed through a female friend to whom he had told his secret.

The entire Russian press has received strict instructions from the authorities not to publish a word regarding the affair which, nevertheless, is repeated from mouth to mouth. The report of the attempt on the Czar's life is further proven by the number of arrests of late in Moscow and Warsaw. The prisoners are all students, and were undoubtedly identified with the conspiracy.

New Freight Schedules. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Local merchants are awaiting with apprehension the announcement of the new freight schedule of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company consequent upon the withdrawal of the Panama Railway opposition. There is not even acknowledged that there is to be an advance in rates. San Francisco is in danger of losing its four trade with Guayaquil. This amount to 400 tons a month. It is claimed by those in the business that the new schedule is a ton on freight from San Francisco to Guayaquil is sufficient to destroy this four trade with California and throw it into the hands of the Chileans.

Collision in a Tunnel. ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Dec. 31.—One man was killed and two more were badly injured to night in a rear-end collision between two passenger trains in the new tunnel at the Union depot. The Chicago limited on the Wabash had not proceeded far when the Diamond special on the Illinois Central road, which was the station ten minutes later, crashed into the rear of the special. The engines and baggage cars of the special were derailed and overturned. Henry Rothwell, the fireman, was crushed to death. The Illinois Central train, which was badly damaged, was derailed and overturned, and the Illinois Central train, which was badly damaged, was derailed and overturned.

Frederick's Citrus Fair. FREEDON, Dec. 31.—Arrangements are now nearly completed for the first citrus fair ever held in Fresno county and preparations made to date show that the undertaking will be a complete success. Space has already been secured by twenty-four exhibitors, and many magnificent lots of oranges and lemons are now on hand ready for display in the Armory hall, where the fair will be held on Friday and Saturday.

AN ARMED INVASION.

BRITISH FORCES ENTER THE TRANSVAAL.

Eight Hundred Men with Six Maxim Guns Advancing on Johannesburg.

President Kruger Calls Upon All Loyal Burghers to Defend the Country.

The Intruders are Now in the Vicinity of Rustenburg—A Bloody Conflict Seems to Be Inevitable.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) BERLIN, Dec. 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) An alarming telegram has been received from Pretoria Transvaal, which states that an armed force of the British South Africa Company numbering 500 men with six Maxim guns and other artillery pieces, is reported to have invaded the Transvaal territory.

A telegram from Pretoria further states that the British forces have already reached the vicinity of Rustenburg, which is a town of 10,000 inhabitants. On learning of the news President Kruger of the Transvaal ordered that a further advance of the invaders should be prevented by force of arms, and he issued a proclamation calling upon all "burghers" to defend the country. The position of the British forces is now in the vicinity of Rustenburg, and the conflict seems to be inevitable.

DISCUSSING THE STEP. LONDON, Jan. 1.—A special to the Times from Cape Town says that consequent upon a letter signed by the leading inhabitants of Johannesburg, which was sent to Dr. Jameson at Cape Town, the British forces have been ordered to halt at the present position. On learning of the news President Kruger of the Transvaal ordered that a further advance of the invaders should be prevented by force of arms, and he issued a proclamation calling upon all "burghers" to defend the country. The position of the British forces is now in the vicinity of Rustenburg, and the conflict seems to be inevitable.

THE INSURGENTS ARE MASSING AROUND MATANZAS. Adherents of the Rebels Claim that Gomez and Maceo Have Been Collecting Supplies for an Attack on Havana.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) HAVANA, Dec. 31.—(By South American Cable.) The most conflicting reports were in circulation again today regarding the movements of the insurgent forces under Gen. Gomez, Maceo and Banderas. The Spanish official continues to claim that the insurgents are in retreat and that the Spanish troops are pursuing them out of the province of Matanzas, but the friends of the insurgents point to the fact that even the authorities here were compelled yesterday and today to admit that detachments at least of the insurgents are still in the vicinity of the city of Matanzas and are still doing damage.

Only yesterday it was reported that insurgents numbering 3,000 men, were moving in that vicinity, which would indicate the determination of the insurgent commanders to capture Matanzas. The Spanish official claims that the insurgent cavalry are also reported to have passed Matanzas going from the direction northward of Yaguajay and southward of Guines, two important towns within a short distance of Havana.

Adherents of the insurgents' cause here assert that the Spanish infantry and artillery will follow the cavalry westward in due course of time, and that Gomez and Maceo have simply been collecting supplies for an attack on Havana. The Spanish official claims that the insurgent cavalry are also reported to have passed Matanzas going from the direction northward of Yaguajay and southward of Guines, two important towns within a short distance of Havana.

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THE EASTERN STORM.

The Worst Known at Montreal for Years—Gray Gables Suffer.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.) MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—Today was the worst storm Montreal has suffered for years. Telephone and telegraph wires are down everywhere; roofs have been blown off, and the lower of the new Anglican Church came down at 3:30 o'clock, through the power of Quebec great damage has been done by the storm, which attained a speed of eighty miles an hour, and prevailed.

GRAY GABLES SUFFER. BOSTON, Dec. 31.—As the reports come in from all over New England, particularly from points along the coast, the loss by the storm was the most severe that has visited New England for many years. Gray Gables, a Canadian summer residence, was considerably damaged.

A CHANGE OF BASE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES. VICTOR (Colo.), Dec. 31.—(Special Dispatch.) The first bloodshed in the conflict over claims in the Cripple Creek district occurred tonight, but it resulted from a row between a claim-jumper and dance-house manager. George Smith, the proprietor of the place, charged W. Ferguson with entering the house to clean it out. Ferguson replied with a shot, and he fired. Smith, who had a revolver ready, sent a ball into the body of his adversary. The second fire brought down Tom Pascoe, who was an innocent spectator. Ferguson was the leader of a gang of claim-jumpers who merely visited the theater to make a few dollars before the time for going to the hills. When the body was examined it was laden with arms from a sawed-off shotgun to a brace of heavy forty-fours, while two belts of ammunition encircled the waist.

The mountains are full of miners and capitalists, armed with guns and rifles eager for an opportunity to make a good seizure of any property that may have been suspected of remissness in proving up final work according to the United States laws. It is estimated that at least 1200 men are in the hills waiting for the golden chance of profiting by the best of the others. Out of 1500 claims in the district, only about half are reported to be short in the amount of development work, either through poverty of owners or carelessness in protecting titles. Much of the land was taken by farmers who knew nothing about mining laws, and do not realize the necessity of doing so.

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JUMPING OF CLAIMS.

CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT IS IN CONFUSION.

The Time for Proving Up Final Work on Mining Property is Now Expiring.

Twelve Hundred Men Estimated to be in the Hills Bet on Settling Locations.

The Operators are Hiring Fighters to Stand Off the Squatters—A Bloody Row in a Dance-house.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES. VICTOR (Colo.), Dec. 31.—(Special Dispatch.) The first bloodshed in the conflict over claims in the Cripple Creek district occurred tonight, but it resulted from a row between a claim-jumper and dance-house manager. George Smith, the proprietor of the place, charged W. Ferguson with entering the house to clean it out. Ferguson replied with a shot, and he fired. Smith, who had a revolver ready, sent a ball into the body of his adversary. The second fire brought down Tom Pascoe, who was an innocent spectator. Ferguson was the leader of a gang of claim-jumpers who merely visited the theater to make a few dollars before the time for going to the hills. When the body was examined it was laden with arms from a sawed-off shotgun to a brace of heavy forty-fours, while two belts of ammunition encircled the waist.

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SPLENDOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The American bankers of this city have received private advices from Berlin confirming the announcement made by the Wolff New Agency regarding the United States loan. The manager of the States loan, Mr. Morgan & Co. said: "The rate will probably be 105 in New York and 108 in London. We were advised this morning that there would be no trouble placing them in Germany."

Mr. Burnes of Thomas Morgan & Co. said: "None of the new issue will be floated in London, owing to strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. The situation looks graver than ever this morning, from the commercial point of view, partly on account of Senator Sherman's position. The effect is made a wonderful difference in business between London and New York and will result in the withdrawal of most of the American securities from the London market. The London market is now in a state of panic, and the American securities are being sold at a loss. The London market is now in a state of panic, and the American securities are being sold at a loss.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

DECEMBER

Monthly Circulation Statement

Aggregate, 512,585
Daily average, over 16,000

Guaranteed Circulation at Various Periods Since August, 1930.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, H. O. OLIVER, president and general manager of the Times Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the records and pressroom reports of the office show that the bona fide average daily circulation of the Times for the months given below were as follows: the gross and the net circulation for December, 1930, being each separately stated:

For August, 1930 (month of the printer's strike)..... 6,713 copies
For September, 1930..... 8,284
For October, 1930..... 9,938
For November, 1930..... 10,788
For December, 1930..... 12,541

For January, 1931 (net)..... 12,553
For February, 1931 (net)..... 14,470
For March, 1931 (net)..... 15,178
For April, 1931 (net)..... 15,083
For May, 1931 (net)..... 15,047
For June, 1931 (net)..... 16,423

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1930.

(Seal) Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

DECEMBER STATEMENT IN DETAIL

Aggregate printed in Dec..... 512,585

Gross daily average..... 16,335

Net daily average..... 16,423

Net daily average circulated..... 16,423

NOTES.—(1.) Our guaranteed circulation exceeds the combined circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily newspapers.

(2.) Attention is directed to the fact that the NET and not the GROSS circulation of the TIMES is shown regularly in these monthly statements. The "returns" are habitually small, but the GROSS circulation is shown for comparison with the net circulation. The natural fluctuation, up and down, according to the times and seasons, is thus truly exhibited.

(3.) THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years.

(4.) ADVERTISERS HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them, correctly, from time to time.

THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY.

One cent a word for each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FIVE DOLLAR NEW YEAR PARTY.

Desiring to give you an opportunity of getting one of the California oil burners, we propose to give away 500 of them.

Consumption is curable.—EVIDENCE here in Los Angeles, that a cure can be made for the incurable disease, DR. PILKINGTON, "The Withering," 839 1/2 S. Spring.

MALL OF INVENTIONS, COR. SECOND and Broadway, Los Angeles, only exclusive house for patents on the Coast, models exhibited, capital interested, rights negotiated.

"WE SELL THE EARTH," NOT AS A whole, but in parcels to suit by looking at other columns you will find a description of some of these facts. BASSETT & SMITH, Pomona.

TO REAL ESTATE DEALERS IN THE NEW subdivision, Brooklyn Heights (lots 112) also Brannan's Ninth-st. tract, we will sell all commission, ESTABLISHED 25 CHANCE, 224 S. Broadway.

THE RAFFLE FOR THE SET OF DISHES painted by Hancock, Johnson, and others, place your tickets in the BOX OF TRADE on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 7:30 p.m.

FOUNDEXTER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS, 205 W. Second in suits, 1000 to 100,000 at reasonable rates. If you want to lend or borrow, call on us.

AGENTS TO BE HIREFULLY FOR THE SALE OF "KILNDRICK" CO., 225 Byrne Blvd, corner Third and Broadway, 2 to 3 p.m., 2 to 4 p.m.

CALL TODAY—HAVE A READING BEFORE 7:00 a.m.—thirty-day trial, Jan. 7, 1931, learn your future, TYNDALL, the mystic, Hotel Ramona, 1000 Broadway.

COLLECTIONS.—For firms and rentals a specialty. GEO. W. BROODERICK, 225 S. Broadway.

THE ONLY "AUTOMATIC" SEWING MACHINE on earth, WILCOX & GIBBS & SONS, 1000 Broadway.

IRON WORKS—BAKERS IRON WORKS, 200 to 300 BUENA VISTA ST.

CHURCH NOTICES.—And Society Meetings.

THE SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church will hold a New Year's prayer meeting Wednesday from 8:30 to 10:30 a.m. in Royal Bakery Hall, corner Third and Broadway, 2 to 3 p.m., 2 to 4 p.m.

8 to 11 o'clock the Y.P.S.C.E. will give a reception at the home of the pastor, Rev. Henry W. O'Connell, 225 S. Broadway, to members and friends of the church are cordially invited.

POMONA AS A PLACE TO RESIDE IN 15 very desirable homes are the schools, churches, 15 churches, and most every secret society that meets by night. Write BASSETT & SMITH about it, Pomona.

WANTED.—Help Male.

WANTED.—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED firm in Los Angeles to sell every large town in Southern California to sell large goods and services in every industry; agents must have horse and buggy and \$100 in cash; must also furnish satisfactory references; no other need apply; will have permanent work and make good wages; men having experience in grocery business preferred. Address: H. O. BOX 442, Los Angeles.

WANTED.—SPICEMAN, BOOK-KEEPER, and skilled persons. Call at room 201, on your right. We will assist you in your profession. U. S. INDUSTRY, 1000 Broadway.

WANTED.—YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS of age, to learn ranching on orange and lemon groves. Address: 225 S. Broadway.

WANTED.—RAPID AND ACCURATE STENOGRAPHY. Call at room 201, on your right. We will assist you in your profession. U. S. INDUSTRY, 1000 Broadway.

WANTED.—3 MEN WITH GOOD ADDRESS and good references. Call at room 201, on your right. We will assist you in your profession. U. S. INDUSTRY, 1000 Broadway.

WANTED.—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS for light outdoor work; must be able to plant the piano. Address: 225 S. Broadway.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKER. Address: 225 S. Broadway.

WANTED.—Help Female.

WANTED.—KING OF DRESSMAKING. Address: 225 S. Broadway.

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LINERS.

FOR SALE—

Hotels and Lodging Houses.

FOR SALE—

ROOMING-HOUSE OF 22

rooms, centrally located; bargain; price

\$1500 cash, balance in 12 months; stock

only cause for selling. Call ROOM

NO. 2, 1214 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOGGING-HOUSE, 30 to 35

rooms, with 1 year lease; finest location

in city; will bear investigation; good reasons

for selling. 2200 California Y. box 6

TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SCAFFOLD; GOING

away; price \$1000; no one will refuse to

buy it. Apply at 608 S. MAIN or to L. D. BARNARD,

1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—30 GOOD PAYING LODGING-

houses for sale at bargain. CREASHER,

247 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE, AND HOUSE TO LEASE.

The furniture and good will of a first-class

rooming-house of 68 rooms, not connected

with any other business; centrally located;

the present tenant is the owner of the prop-

erty, and will sell the business at a price

with suitable references as to integrity and

ability, with \$2500 to invest, will find this

the best investment opportunity in the

city. Call at 214 E. FIFTH ST.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COOKSTOVE, \$350;

colorful water pitcher, one of the best

board, 14; folding bed, glass front; 13; bed-

room, 2; good bedstead, \$250; secretary and

bookcase, \$10; oil and gas heating stove;

everything else in excellent condition. In-

crease, linoleum, tables, chairs; bed lounge

from \$5 up; a fine leather-covered couch, half

price. L. D. BARNARD, 1174 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW SECOND-HAND

place on city and country; well located

in the city; tuning and repairing promptly

attended to by competent workmen. KOHLER

CHASSIS, 232 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—WE CONDUCT AUCTION SALES

of the city and country; well located

in the city; tuning and repairing promptly

attended to by competent workmen. KOHLER

CHASSIS, 232 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP COUNTER, SHELVES

and fixtures for small grocery, including

a gas cooking stove; will sell separately or

in lot. Inquire at 104 S. 11th Street.

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and fixtures for small grocery, including

FOR EXCHANGE—

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME CALIFORNIA

fruit ranch of 12 acres, with 13

shades of fruit; fine neighborhood; fine

stable; carriage-house; fine windmill; and

large barn; all modern conveniences;

Mediterranean sweets oranges on the trees;

besides a fine grove of delicious trees, all

in bearing; figs, apricots, peaches, apples,

pears, plums, nectarines, guavas,

cantaloupes, blackberries, etc.; this is a model

estate. Call at 104 S. 11th Street.

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fruit ranch of 12 acres, with 13

SWAPS—

All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—DO YOU WANT MONEY

for your car? Bring your old car and

swap it for cash. W. M. T. SMITH & CO.

assessors and gold refiners, office room 8, 18

N. Main st.

FOR EXCHANGE—YOUNG PONY AND NEW

harvesting machine. See

HUMMEL, California Bank, Second and

Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—SOME CASH AND 1800

California mine. GEO. N. SROAT, Pasadena.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO

offer for \$1000 stock, Colorado mine, 500

California mine. GEO. N. SROAT, Pasadena.

FOR EXCHANGE—OLIVE TREES IN FINE

condition for city country, live stock, or

anything. JACOB HOFFMANN, Station D.

FOR EXCHANGE—OLIVE TREES IN FINE

condition for city country, live stock, or

anything. JACOB HOFFMANN, Station D.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: GOOD STANWY

brand, 1900, 1200 cc engine, 1200 cc

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The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHERS OF
The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
Counting Room, first floor (telephone 20). Subscription Department in front basement (telephone 27). Editorial Room, second floor (telephone 674).
Principal Eastern Agent: E. KATZ, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXX. FIFTEENTH YEAR.
FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 90,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
DAILY BY CARRIER, 25 cents a month; by Mail, \$3 a year; SUNDAY, \$1. WEEKLY, \$1.30

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation, Past 12 Months, 15,111
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class matter

THREE PARTS—40 PAGES: WITH COVER.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—142.
BURBANK—From 5 to 8.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

POSTAGE.

The postage on this issue of The Times—40 pages—to all parts of the United States, Mexico and Canada is three (3) cents, and to all countries within the Universal Postal Union is five (5) cents.
See rates on page 28.

THE MIDWINTER "TIMES."

In pursuance of its annual custom, The Times publishes a special Midwinter Number on this first day of the new year. Time, labor and expense have been devoted to the preparation of this edition, and we believe that it will fulfill in some degree the aims and hopes of its publishers, and prove acceptable to our friends and patrons, both here and elsewhere.

On the first page are presented two birdseye views of the Los Angeles of today, taken from the high tower of the County Courthouse. One view shows those portions of the city which fall within the range of vision when looking southwest, the other showing the view toward the southeast. While it is manifestly impossible in a newspaper engraving to present all the details of pictures of this kind, the two views give an excellent idea of the beautiful scene presented from that lofty lookout, with the bustling city at the beholder's feet, and the landscape stretching away to the distant hills in one direction and to the blue Pacific in another. Views are also given, on this page, of well-known structures on Broadway, Main and Spring streets.

The Los Angeles of today is fittingly pictured in the descriptive matter accompanying these illustrations, sufficient reference to the Los Angeles of other days being made to bring out in striking contrast the marvelous changes that have been wrought by enterprise, skill and confidence within a few brief years. Glancing over this record of progress, and contrasting it with scenes from the city's early history, some of which are illustrated and described on the second page, it is impossible not to feel a thrill of pride in this wonderful and beautiful City of the Angels. And it needs no extended argument to convince the intelligent observer that Los Angeles is destined to become, in the not distant future, one of the greatest among the great cities of the Western World.

The comprehensive article on the subject of "Land and Water," to be found on the third page, deals in facts which are of vital interest to every prospective settler in Southern California. The varied characteristics of the soil, prices of land products, irrigation, plans of colonization, etc., are treated in detail, and such drawbacks as there are to life in Southern California are honestly stated. Persons intending to make their homes in Southern California can rely upon the correctness of the facts set forth in this article.

Unquestionably the most unique and beautiful features of Los Angeles are to be found in its residence sections, where almost the entire floral wealth of a continent is represented in the embellishment of homes, both imposing and humble. There is no home so humble in Los Angeles that it need be refused the transforming embellishment of flowers, which thrive as well in the cottage dooryard as in the spacious grounds of a mansion. On pages 4 and 5 will be found much interesting and valuable information on the subject of homes in Los Angeles.

Under the heading of "Products," on pages 6 and 7, are presented a wide range of facts bearing on horticulture, agriculture, stock-raising, etc., in Southern California, which will prove of especial interest and value to the non-resident.

The public parks of Los Angeles are illustrated and described in an article on page 8.

On pages 9, 10 and 11 are shown numerous fine views of our business blocks and public buildings, accompanied by appropriate descriptive matter. The noble edifices shown in the illustrations tell for themselves a tale of enterprise, growth and progress which cannot be misunderstood, any more than can the grand profusion of flowers and foliage which it unfolds.

One of the interesting phases of life

in Los Angeles may be found in "Chinatown"—by which is meant the section where the Chinese population of the city mostly reside and transact business. This phase of life is fittingly described, and the methods of Chinese vegetable gardening are treated of in articles on pages 12 and 13.

The wonders of California's majestic forests are told, in part, on page 14, the article being accompanied by several illustrations showing peculiar formations of pine, pine cones, etc. A subdivision follows, entitled "Treeless California," which demonstrates how grotesque is the misnomer, and that California is really richer in forest growth than almost any other State in the Union.

Los Angeles, as the world knows, has developed in its midst within the past two or three years an important industry—the production of crude petroleum. This industry, which promises still further development, is fully described on page 15. Reference is also made to the promising fields for manufacturing enterprises which have been opened by the solution of the cheap-fuel problem through the development of our petroleum industry.

Topics corollary to those enumerated above, and all having a bearing upon the subject of life in Southern California, are discussed in articles briefer than those constituting the more striking features of this issue. These shorter articles will be found distributed through the forty pages of today's Times.

Under the heading, "The Pleiades of the Republic," the seven southern counties of California are described, and the progress made by them during 1895 is noted succinctly. The towns of the premier county, Los Angeles, receive special attention, each by itself, and the array of facts and figures is a notable one. Pasadena has a page of text and pictures.

The commercial and financial interests of Los Angeles are reported with conscientious detail; and the news of the day, with a mass of advertising from enterprising business men, occupies the last sheet.

A HISTORIC NEWSPAPER COUNTER.

"California's Majestic Forests," which are treated at length in another part of this issue, with a subdivision under the heading of "Treeless California" (so-called), will furnish many specimens of rare and beautiful woods for the unique counter which is in course of construction for the counting-room of the Los Angeles Times. Besides these native specimens, woods from twenty famous ocean ships, woods from various battlefields, woods from the west coast of Mexico, woods from sixteen of the old California missions, and many other rare and valuable specimens will enter into the construction of the new counter, which will have its counterpart nowhere in the world. This original counter will be a thing of beauty, and will come to possess a positive historic interest by reason of the materials entering into its construction. The work is in the hands of noted architects and artists, skilled artisans and other "cunning workers in wood," all of Los Angeles who will be given due public credit when their respective tasks shall have been completed, and the completed whole presented to public view in the Times Building.

So excellent and varied are the holiday editions of our many exchanges that to notice each of them today, separately and adequately, would require columns of space. Never before have the newspapers of California, large and small, put forth so many novel ideas in special editions as they have in their holiday editions this year. Almost without exception, these editions are tasteful, attractive, and well filled with valuable and timely matter. They will be mentioned more particularly hereafter.

Yvette Gullbert is as solicitous of the comfort of her old mother as when she, a poor grisette, with no beauty, had hard work to earn sufficient to provide the pot au feu and the soupe maigre. Now the old lady is comfortably ensconced in a beautiful chateau, the property of Yvette, whose earnings are transmitted by cable to her. There cannot be much wrong with a girl who is good to her mother.

California married women will be surprised to learn that in this State, and some others, they are bound to support their husbands when they are sick and unable to provide for the family. An appeal from Ohio a few days ago thus decides the matter.

Christmas day was a dimly rainy one nearly all over the eastern part of the country. What a contrast to ours!

THE TIMES.

YEAR'S CIRCULATION STATED BY DAILY AND MONTHLY AVERAGES.

Following is The Times' circulation exhibit for the twelve months ended December 31, 1895—each separate month's statement having been sworn to:

	Total	Daily net	Printed Returns, average.
January, 1896	45,556	5,900	14,470
February	40,480	5,546	14,219
March	45,739	5,889	14,562
April	45,739	5,889	14,562
May	47,063	5,283	14,632
June	46,735	5,630	14,725
July	43,599	5,666	14,459
August	47,385	4,437	15,579
September	47,385	4,437	15,579
October	48,239	4,093	15,523
November	51,860	5,197	15,079
December	51,860	5,197	15,079
Total number of copies printed in the year	5,567,900		
Net daily average for the year	15,111		

*Estimated.

SOME COMPARISONS.
As an evidence of the flourishing condition of business in Los Angeles, the following statement is made, showing the number of columns of advertising carried by this paper for four weeks, from December 2 to December 29, inclusive, in comparison with the three morning newspapers of San Francisco:

	Los Angeles—San Francisco—	San Francisco—	San Francisco—
	Times	Call	Chronicle
First week	347	217	215
Second week	309	217	215
Third week	304	222	211
Fourth week	337	218	243
Total columns	1459	859	825

By this showing The Times carried over 55 per cent. as much advertising as all three San Francisco papers combined.

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evidence of the widespread interest in the subject.

The day is not far distant when oil-burning locomotives will be in general use west of the Missouri River.

The introduction of the Barham Nicaragua bill makes that project assume a practical shape.

America always means the United States when a European uses the word.

It is said George M. Pullman contributes largely to the Cuban cause.

Business will yield the way to pleasure today.

Begin the year with a clear sheet.

There's nothing like oil.

Happy New Year!

THE OLD YEAR.

At this season, glad and festive, When around are signs suggestive of the season which delights us.

'Tis the fashion, downward handed, From past ages, quaint and olden, To vouchsafe a kindly greeting.

Such a friend gives friend when meeting.

A "good morning," and well wishes For the future—life's great dream.

At this time 'tis well to ponder On the hopes that once were fonder, And the sorrow and distress.

'Twas but yesterday we tarried By old Ninety-five, a-dying In the arms of gray December.

The disconsolate last member Of the twelve, whose days are numbered.

With the days of "auld lang syne."

Of the past, the living present, So forgetful, as the pleasant Interchange of greeting social.

Maketh glad the heavy-hearted, With good cheer and friendly greeting; In the arms of gray December.

We should seek a little leisure To review the time that never Can return; altho' we often Wish the old times back again.

With fond memories that we cherish, All the joys that live to perish, And the sorrow and distress.

We recall them in their mingling In our dreamy recollections, With the old familiar faces

Of the friends we loved to welcome To the dear old social circle Round the hearth of "home, sweet home."

Past—a year—we cannot borrow From the days of yore, nor can we, All the joys that live to perish.

Can but give the joys we sigh for; May but bring us pain and sadness, Who can say? We must but share it, Whatsoever to us it bringeth.

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IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

One of the most brilliant affairs of the season was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker, at their elegant home on Orchard avenue, in honor of Miss Genevieve Marx. A very smart dinner was given at 7 o'clock, followed at 9 by a large dancing party.

Mrs. Parker was assisted in receiving by Miss Marx and Mrs. Arthur Braly. The rooms were beautifully decorated, the drawing-rooms with quantities of holly arranged in empire wreaths, with huge bows and festoons of broad red satin ribbon, in grille work over the wide doorways, and in effective masses about the rooms. At one end, the Scheneman-Blanchard orchestra was screened by a pretty network of the holly, and the room was softly illuminated with rare Japanese lanterns, many candles in silver candelabra, and fairy lamps. In the reception hall were festooned with the holly tied with the satin ribbon, and in a cozy nook was a huge bowl of delicious punch. The library was prettily decorated with fragrant carnations, overflowing baskets and filling vases, and jars. In the dining-room, the decorations were wonderfully effective. The table was covered with pale violet chiffon, arranged with a fluffy effect over the white damask. At either end were silver candelabra, holding pink candles, and between were two centerpiece, each a round, silver-framed mirror, massed about with maidenhair ferns and purple violets, and through which shone the lights of the fairy lamps imbedded in them. Violets were scattered carelessly over the chiffon, and in front of each lady's place was a tall cut-glass vase filled with La France roses. The ends of broad violet satin ribbons, which was arranged in huge bows, and through which came from beneath the mirrors, were laid at each lady's cover, inscribed with her name, and similar ribbon, in narrow widths, was draped over the women's places. At each lady's place was a large corsage bouquet of violets, and at the gentlemen's a boutonniere of the same flowers. The gentlemen were wreathed in pink roses, and about the room were quantities of pink-shaded candles in silver candelabra. Over the door was a double door of pink carnations. The Dresden china, Bohemian and cut-glass were exceedingly beautiful.

Those present at the dinner were: Miss Genevieve Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braly, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker, Misses Olga Marx, Clara Goodrich, Marie Burnett, Messrs. Jack Jevne, James Parker of Cleveland, W. B. Wishing, Richard B. Goodrich, Zombro and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker. The dinner and the supper later in the evening, were under the direction of Mrs. Parker. At midnight the dancing began, and the New Year was danced merrily in. Mrs. Parker was a very elegant hostess. The room was green satin, with garlands of embroidered chiffon and point lace. Miss Genevieve Marx was a lovely picture in rose pink silk. The gentlemen were veiled with pink chiffon, with pearl garniture and clusters of violets. Miss Olga Marx was in white, and carried a garland with Valenciennes lace and insertions, upon her left shoulder was a cluster of green and pink chrysanthemums, and upon her right, a bow of white satin ribbon. Mrs. Braly was lovely in pink satin brocade in pink orchids, the waist trimmed with pink chiffon and rare lace. Mrs. Clara Goodrich wore pink silk under white organza. Mrs. Flag was in black brocade, with the black and white. Mrs. Zombro was in white, and carried a black chiffon, jet and violets. Mrs. Rodman wore white brocade satin, with garlands of pearls. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braly, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker, Misses Olga Marx, Clara Goodrich, Marie Burnett, Messrs. Jack Jevne, James Parker of Cleveland, W. B. Wishing, Richard B. Goodrich, Zombro and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker. The dinner and the supper later in the evening, were under the direction of Mrs. Parker. At midnight the dancing began, and the New Year was danced merrily in. Mrs. Parker was a very elegant hostess. The room was green satin, with garlands of embroidered chiffon and point lace. Miss Genevieve Marx was a lovely picture in rose pink silk. 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JANUARY 1, 1896.

THE WEATHER

DAILY BULLETIN.
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.
Dec. 31—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.34; at 2 p.m. 30.28. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 69 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m. 35; 6 p.m. 24. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum temperature, 45 deg. Character of weather, clear.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on Dec. 31, 1895. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m. 75th meridian time.
Place of Observation. Bar. Ther. Wind. Precip. Clouds.
Los Angeles, clear. 30.23 60 0.00 0.00
San Diego, clear. 30.20 62 0.00 0.00
San Luis Obispo, clear. 30.20 62 0.00 0.00
Paso, clear. 30.20 62 0.00 0.00
San Francisco, clear. 30.20 62 0.00 0.00
Eureka, cloudy. 30.20 62 0.00 0.00
Portland, rain. 30.20 62 0.00 0.00

The Times

CORONER'S BUSY DAY.

THREE INQUESTS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE OLD YEAR.

Seaman Walker's Tragic Death—Dr. G. D. Lathrop's untimely taking—Of—Suicide of a Recent Arrival from the Sunny South.

The coroner held three inquests yesterday. The first was over the remains of Thomas Walker, the seaman of the U.S.S. Thetis, who cut his throat at the Arcade depot, while en route for San Diego to a routine hospital at Mare Island. The verdict of the jury was suicide while insane. At 2:30 p.m., Kregolo & Breese buried the remains in Evergreen Cemetery.

DR. LATHROP'S DEATH.

The second inquest was over the remains of Dr. George D. Lathrop, who died of consumption at No. 21 Church Lane, Monday evening. Dr. Lathrop was 38 years old, and was a son of the late Dr. George A. Lathrop of Oakland, who was a physician of some prominence and was likewise noted for the discovery of the salt deposits at East Saginaw, Mich., which developed into an industry of great importance in that State. Young Lathrop was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and made treatment of the eye and ear a specialty. He engaged in practice with his father in Oakland, but his health failed about two years ago and he was compelled to give up his profession. In March, 1894, he came to Southern California, intending to go to some health resort in San Bernardino county, but instead he bought a bird store on West Fourth street and remained in active management of that business until three weeks ago, when his health failed him entirely. From that time he gradually wasted away until death relieved his sufferings. His step-mother, who nursed him during all his illness, was with him when he died. The remains will be shipped to Oakland tomorrow for burial.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

The third subject for the coroner was the body of a young man supposed to be Charles Rogers, a recent arrival from the Southern States. The body was found about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, beside a brick-kill, at the head of Bishop street, in the northwestern part of the city. The man was lying on a pile of brick breathing heavily. They thought he was drunk and paid no attention to him until about two hours later he was found dead, his body still being warm. The coroner was notified, and had the remains removed to Kregolo & Breese's where an autopsy was held in the evening. The autopsy disclosed that he died of opium poisoning. The jury found that the man was taken with suicidal intent. He was a well-dressed, healthy-looking man about 28 years of age. In his pockets were a gold watch, still with a chain, a pistol containing five loaded chambers, a purse containing 50 cents, a razor, a putty-knife, a carpenter's rule, and an envelope containing a railroad ticket of the Nashville and Tennessee road. The ticket was dated Birmingham, Ala., December 28. The coupon showing his destination was missing. The envelope bore the inscription, "Charles Rogers, W.A.R." A slip of paper was enclosed on which was written, "My brother, C. A. Rogers, is an engineer on the same road. His address is Atlanta, Ga." There were no marks of violence on the body except a scratch on the forehead caused by a brick against which he had rested. Efforts will be made to reach his brother by telegraph. If no answer is received the body will be buried in the potter's field.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Ring Out the Old—Ring in the New.

The several hours that elapsed last evening before the crisis arrived when it became no longer fashionable to write it 1895, were celebrated in many ways by the various sorts of people in Los Angeles.

When the shadows of the twilight crept over the city, the ubiquitous small boy, began to make himself manifest in the customary way. Singing, couples, duets, squads, companies and brigades he paraded the main streets, blowing with feathery vigor the tin-horn of commerce and the knapsack of trade. At 12 o'clock the merry rioters passed a moment, and in club and street, in home and church, there was the universal feeling of solemnity that comes with a crisis of any sort. It was but for a moment, though, and then the merry bells tolled out the tale of a New Year's birth, and with the chiming the watchmen quaffed each other's health and drank to a successful and happy New Year—the year of 1896.

FELONY EXAMINATION.

G. M. McGowan, who passed a bogus check on H. F. Vollmer & Co., a short while ago, was held in \$2000 bail for forgery, as the result of his preliminary examination in Justice Morrison's court yesterday. George Harris was examined for burglary in the same court, but was granted till 1 p.m. Thursday to further fortify his defense. Harris is the man who robbed a Chinese laundry and Chinese Mission on Wilmington street, securing as plunder a huge meat knife and several packages of reeked opium.

BARGAINS—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Books, cards, stationery, etc. Call on us. THE CENTURY ENGRAVING CO., No. 223 South Spring street.

SANTA ANA DAY EXCURSION.

Wednesday, January 8, 1896, personally conducted by Southern Pacific Company, Santa Ana Citizens' Committee will welcome excursionists on arrival. Free drives, etc., etc. Train will leave Arcade Depot 9 a.m. Round trip \$1.00.

DO YOU WANT A COOKIN' GRANGE?

Here's your chance to select from the best flour ever brought to the Coast. These car loads just in, and in order to help everybody out, we will for thirty days give you 30 cent discount from our regular prices. Buy everything the very best.

W. C. FURREY CO.

See the improvements made on the 1895 Electric oil stoves at Naurich & Case Hardware Co. wholesale agents, No. 223 South Spring street.

DOINGS IN THE OIL FIELDS.

Some New Wells Going Down—Edwards North's Well Flowing—The drilling tools lost in the Rex Oil Company's No. 4 well near West First street and Belmont avenue were recovered yesterday afternoon. This was accomplished by raising the casing so that the "slush" would sink below the tools. It was then a matter of time to get hold of the tools and raise them.

Richard Green began drilling at his new well site near West First street and Belmont avenue yesterday about noon.

Pumping began yesterday at Manetti & Scholl's well on West State street, which was recently deepened.

Lehman & Mills are down about 900 feet in their No. 4 well on West State street, near Easton street, and finished casing yesterday. They will drill about 100 feet deeper. Fishing for tools lost in the firm's No. 3 well continues.

The Debeny-Common well on Metcalf street is down about 900 feet. The first oil-bearing sand has been penetrated, and drilling will continue to the second sand.

A depth of 760 feet has been reached in the Hummel well on Park place, and the drill is thirty feet in the first oil-bearing sand.

There is about 300 feet of splendid oil in the Tubbs well on Metcalf street. Waring & McCreary have reached a depth of 885 feet in their well on Temple street near Park place. Drilling will continue to the second oil-bearing sand.

Young, Beach & Cochran are down about 310 feet in their well on Temple street, near Figueroa street. Oil is flowing from Edward North's well on Temple street, opposite Victor street, at the rate of about fifteen barrels a day.

POLICE COURT.

The Park Philosophers Acquitted.

Jose Winkler, Charles Simpson and S. Bryan were tried in the Police Court yesterday for disturbing the peace, their alleged offense consisting in holding social, religious and scientific discussions. They were arrested by Park superintendent Massey, who alleged that the prisoners created a nuisance in the park and should be punished. Justice Owens could not find that the men had violated any city ordinance or were guilty of misdemeanor, so he discharged the prisoners.

Ed McNelly was arraigned for violating the back ordinance John Burke on two charges of violating the bill-posting ordinance, and the ubiquitous Dick Brown for violating the hand-bill ordinance. The hearing of each was continued.

Paul Koyne was arraigned for battery and had his trial set for January 2. Adella Krook's trial for disturbing the peace was continued to be reset.

F. Besma was fined \$10 for battery, which he paid.

Charles Harper got \$10 or ten days in each of two cases for disturbing the peace. He was compelled to serve sentence in one case, but the other was given him as a scouter.

Oscar Willenberg was fined \$5 for drunkenness, and a like amount for fast driving. His \$5 bail was applied in one case and a commitment issued in the other.

THE DAY NURSERY.

Pretty Christmas Entertainment for the Little Ones.

The twenty-eight little children at the King's Daughters' Day Nursery enjoyed a pretty Christmas trees yesterday afternoon at the little home, corner of Jackson and Center streets. The little procession was formed out in the yard, and singing a jolly little Christmas tune, they marched in to find in a brightly lighted tree, surrounded by heaps of presents, which were distributed, supplied each child with three or four apples. The tree was followed by a dinner, which was heartily enjoyed by the youngsters. Many of the gifts were donated by the merchants of the city, the People's Store, the Broadway Department, the Cudaby Packing Company, The Unity Church Sunday-school, Mr. Kendrick, the young ladies of St. Hilary's, the King's Daughters circle of Prospect Park and Tustin, a Sunday-school class at Prospect Park also sent articles. The Lafayette Industrial School donated the tree, and the American Baptist Sunday-school sent a donation for the building fund.

More Burglars' Swag.

Detectives Auble and Hawley yesterday unearthed some more plunder of burglars Graham and Preston. Among the articles recovered are three watches, a pair of opera glasses and some draughting instruments. Part of the stuff was found at Julius Wolters's store on Main street. Some rings and broken jewelry sold to Mr. Wolters by the thieves, the detectives say, had already been run through the melting-pot yesterday last Saturday evening. The detectives now say they have traced no less than a dozen burglaries to these two men.

New Church Organ.

The new \$8000 organ to be placed in the First Congregational Church, corner of Sixth and Hill streets, has arrived and was being delivered at the church yesterday. The representative of the manufacturers, who is to superintend its erection, has not arrived yet, but is expected in a few days. It is thought that it will take thirty days to erect the instrument. After its completion, it will be dedicated with a concert.

PASADENA'S TOURNAMENT OF ROSES AND BICYCLE RACE MEET.

January 1. Floral parade 10 a.m., races in afternoon. Southern Pacific trains make the run in twenty-five minutes. Leave Arcade Depot 7:30, 8:35 a.m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:35, 5:30 p.m. Leave Pasadena 7:25, 8:25, 9:30, 10:35 a.m., 1:30, 2:40, 4:37, 6:05 p.m. Round trip, 25 cents; ten day tickets, \$1; bicycles free.

SANTA FE EXCURSION TO SANTA ANA.

A recently cheap excursion from Los Angeles to Santa Ana will be run by the Santa Fe on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 7 and 8. Look for particulars later as to rate and privileges.

WRITES to Sanger Lumber Co., Sanger, Cal.

A recently cheap excursion from Los Angeles to Santa Ana will be run by the Santa Fe on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 7 and 8. Look for particulars later as to rate and privileges.

HOW CAN I BE CHEERFUL?

To sit in front of a fireplace—rest on one side and freeze on the other? Get one of E. Brown's furnaces and take comfort. No. 114 South Spring street.

FURNACES.

The "California," manufactured here, especially adapted to climatic conditions, free from gas and dust, easy to manage and moderate in cost. For sale by the Case & Smith Store Co., Nos. 224 and 226 South Spring street.

OLD watches shipped to China. The Rival

takes them in trade for new ones. 256 Broadway.

Paying Investments

Can be made in real estate through the well-known firm of R. R. Stephens & Co., No. 125 1/2 West Third street, Diamond building.

QUERY. Which is the best in the world for the money?

Answer. The Columbus Buggy Co.'s buggy. Query. Who sells them? Answer. Hawley, King & Co.

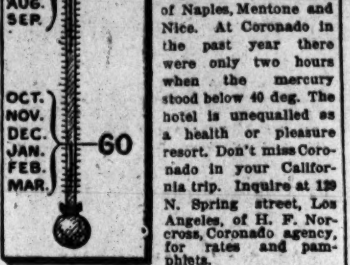
GRAND opening at Berlin House New Year's

day. Changed hands from Mrs. Brown's place. The best of the Case & Smith Store Co., all you want to eat. Come and have a good time. Beginning 12:30 o'clock.

U. S. HOTEL, room \$2 per week up.

A PERFECT CLIMATE.

There are no sudden changes of temperature and no cold nights at Coronado Beach, the location of America's finest seaside hotel. The official reports give Coronado's average temperature for Dec., Jan. and Feb. as over 6 deg. warmer than that of Naples, Mentone and Nice. At Coronado in the past year there were only two hours when the mercury stood below 40 deg. The hotel is unequalled as a health or pleasure resort. Don't miss Coronado in your California trip. Inquire at 129 N. Spring street, Los Angeles, of H. F. Norcross, Coronado agency, for rates and pamphlets.



Union Photo Engraving Company
121 S. Broadway
Telephone 1552
Los Angeles, Cal.

See this edition of The Times

and recent special editions of the Herald, Express and other papers for fine specimens of our work.

HE IS BIASED TOO.

Justice Owens Refuses to Hear Mrs. Keith's Case.

The civil suit of J. M. Taylor vs. Mrs. C. F. Keith was transferred from Justice Morrison's to Justice Young's court yesterday, because of the defendant's avowed belief that Justice Morrison is prejudiced against female litigants and would not give her cause an impartial trial. Justice Morrison tried to induce his bachelor colleague, Justice Owens, to hear the case, but Owens flatly refused. He averred that he was even more prejudiced against the fair sex than Justice Morrison. Accordingly Justice Young, who is a gray-haired benedict and supposed to have outlived all the prejudices he ever entertained, against womankind, will sit in the case and see that Mrs. Keith, the fair defendant, gets justice.

Held on for Dear Life.

What came near being a very serious accident occurred on a University car on Spring street between Sixth and Seventh streets, about 6:15 o'clock last evening. While the car was in motion, Alta McKenzie started to alight, and missed her footing. In falling she grasped the rail of the car and was dragged fully one hundred yards. Her presence of mind in holding on to the car and the assistance of several passengers probably saved her from very serious injury if not loss of life.

The Story Discredited.

A member of the Wong Company was heard to remark in Chinatown yesterday that the Chinaman Fong Goue who was murdered in that part of the city last Saturday evening, was formerly a highbinder on San Francisco, and was "run out" of that city. This story is discredited on the ground that the murdered Mongolian had been working on a ranch and that highbinder do not work on ranches save in rare instances.

Products of the Soil.

Several fine exhibits were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Mrs. P. Penninger of Fullerton sent a cluster of oranges. T. A. Mersch of Los Angeles sent blackberries and raspberries, and W. H. Andrews of Toluca two sample bottles of eucalyptus oil. J. Sanders of McPherson has been provided with two tables, and was busy yesterday afternoon arranging a remarkably good lot of muscatel raisins on them.

A Bold "Capper."

Bold attempts to "rope" men into a poker game at No. 211 Ferguson alley are reported. The sign at the doorway bears the name Bowling. A Chinaman who gave a name which sounded like Wonk Chuck accosted a Times reporter passing the place yesterday and urged him to try his luck. One white man at a table within also tried to persuade the reporter to engage in the game.

PARTIES waiting bargains in carpets, linoleums and matting, call on C. A. Judd, No. 406 South Broadway.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

30 Years the Standard.

BOSTON DRY STORE

113 to 115 North Spring Street.

239 South Broadway,

Opposite City Hall.

1896.

Entering today upon the fourteenth year of our business experience in Los Angeles, we extend to the people of Southern California our thanks for their liberal patronage which has enabled us to establish in their midst a business that is second to none in the state, and we take occasion to assure our friends and the general public of our determined efforts to deserve the confidence extended to us, to hold ourselves ready at all times to serve them with the latest and best of goods at eastern prices, and to extend to all the same courteous treatment that has always been a leading feature of the Boston Store. We have more stock, more room, more experience, unmistakable evidence of more business. We buy for cash. We have no rent to pay, follow no dictation, (save fashion), and rely upon no favoritism but yours. Doing business upon such a broadened plain, we feel that with your continued good will we shall mark this year with even greater success and give you, if possible, even better satisfaction than in the past.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Telephone 904.

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J. T. Sheward

113 to 115 North Spring Street.

239 South Broadway,

Opposite City Hall.

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THE CALIFORNIA CULTIVATOR
Is universally recognized as the leading farm-
ers' monthly in Southern California. It is the
only farmers' paper which makes a claim
each month to its circulation, which for Janu-
ary, 1896, is 3500. It reaches the best people
among the farming classes, and advertisers all
say it pays to use its columns. Subscription
price, \$1 a year. Advertising rates, \$1.25 per
inch until February, 1896, when they will be
advanced 25 per cent.

THE CALIFORNIA VOICE
Corner of Temple and New High streets, is a
bright, newsy, eight-page weekly paper, de-
voted to prohibition and the protection of the
home. It contains crisp editorials on temper-
ance and other subjects; has a large circula-
tion in Los Angeles and Southern California.
It is the leading paper on temperance on the
Pacific Slope. Dr. Stephen Powers, the editor,
is a veteran in journalism and strikes the
drink traffic effective blows. The Voice also
contains a department of news from the
churches of Southern California each week.
The subscription price is but \$1 a year.

THE HOUSEHOLD
The Only "Home and Family" Magazine on the
Pacific Coast.

The intelligence and enterprise of any city or
section of country may be readily determined
by the character of its newspapers and other
publications. Los Angeles, as the metropolis
of Southern California, has good reason to be
congratulated in this respect, for her daily and
weekly newspapers and monthly publications
compare favorably with those of San Fran-
cisco. It is a noteworthy fact that the only
"home and family" monthly or weekly mag-
azine published west of the Rocky Mountains
is The Household, a Los Angeles publication.
From a modest beginning as a sixteen-page
paper four years ago, it has developed into a
forty-page illustrated magazine, with hand-
some front cover which is changed nearly
every month.

The regular climatic conditions of the Pa-
cific Coast, and especially of Southern Califor-
nia, require in a publication of this character
many features which Eastern "home" publica-
tions do not contain, or properly represent. For
instance, outdoor work, cultivation of flowers,
roses, etc., at different seasons of the year, the
varieties best adapted to the climate, and
many other features. The Household has on
its staff a large number of local contributors,
many of whom have achieved national reputa-
tion as brilliant writers. It also encourages
local amateur talent, paying a fair price for all
contributions worthy of publication. Being es-
sentially an illustrated magazine, local artistic
ability receives a considerable amount of work
each month in preparing designs for illustra-
tions and other embellishments. It is there-

fore worthy of liberal support, and the rapid
increase in its subscription list proves con-
clusively that it is highly appreciated by the
people of Southern California.

The subscription price, with a choice from
about ten valuable premiums, is only 50 cents
per year, but the new features which will be
adopted each month at considerable expense
will soon necessitate an advance in price to
\$1, hence the publishers urge all who desire a
practical, up-to-date California "home" mag-
azine to subscribe now. Sample copies mailed
free on application. Office, No. 313 New High
street.

OUR MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.
"It is an achievement to be proud of," says
the San Francisco Chronicle, "this successful
establishing of a new magazine in the face of
the fierce competition of the great Eastern
dailies."

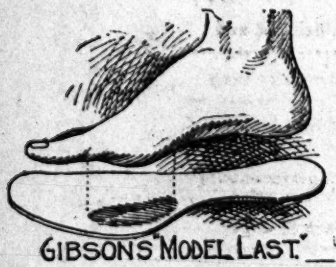
The Land of Sunshine has successfully es-
tablished itself in the short span of a year and
a half, both financially and in popularity.
Typographically it is the handsomest monthly
on the Pacific Coast. Its illustrations are
lavish and beautiful, and its contents are al-
ways interesting. It is edited by the well-
known writer, Charles F. Lummis, who is de-
voting all his time and energy to the building
up of a real magazine of and for California
and the Southwest. Of its literary quality it
should suffice to say that its contributors al-
ready include Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs.
Fremont, Mrs. Custer, Margaret Collier, Gra-
ham, Grace Elery Channing, Joaquin Miller,
T. S. Van Dyke, John Vance Cheney, Charles
Howard Shinn and many others of recognized
standing. It is also finding out and bringing
out a small but growing band of new writers,
whose work shows genuine promise. In the
long run a devoted, alert, competent magazine
may become no small factor in the intellectual
development of a community, and the Land of
Sunshine aims logically to do its whole duty.
It deals not only with Southwestern stories,
sketches, poems, historical and material
studies, but looks forward to the problems of
evolution as applied to the Saxon blood under
such new and broadening climatic conditions
as ours. In the February number, Charles
Dudley Warner will take up the discussion of
"Race and Climate" in a charming and
thoughtful article.

The magazine is now in its fourth volume
and has a certified circulation of 9000. The
Land of Sunshine Publishing Company, incor-
porated last summer, comprises many of the
best-known business men in Southern Califor-
nia. The Land of Sunshine is quoted exten-
sively by the leading Eastern newspapers and
literary journals, and is growing fast in in-
fluence and circulation. No. 561-563 Sumner
building, \$1 a year.

Have You Seen It?

THE GIBSON MODEL LAST...

THE GREATEST THING
FOR COMFORT OF THE FEET
EVER INVENTED.



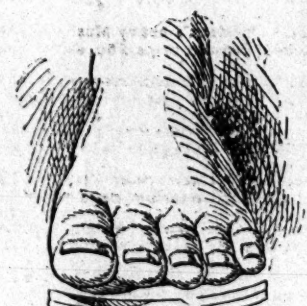
GIBSON'S MODEL LAST.

This last is one of those common-sense ideas
which, when they are first suggested, seem so
practical and so simple that everybody marvels
that they have not occurred to people every-
where and in all ages.



GIBSON'S MODEL LAST.

That shoes are made on lasts is a fact need-
ing no explanation, and that there have been
lasts shaped to suit feet of all conceivable
kinds, so far as the upper and outer lines are
concerned, is well known. But, strange as it
may seem, nobody heretofore has thought it
worth while to make a last to suit the irregu-
larities of the bottom part of the foot. All
have been alike and nearly flat. And hence
people with high-arched feet, have suffered un-
told agonies without realizing that there was
any remedy for it. What was needed, and
what this last of Mr. Gibson's supplies, was
simply a depression in the sole of the shoe,
that would accommodate the ball of the foot
just back of the great toe, which goes with the
arched instep, and take the weight off of it.
This done, the foot assumes its natural po-
sition, as shown in the cut below, and the
weight is evenly distributed.



GIBSON'S MODEL LAST.

The shoe wears better, and keeps its shape.
For it is obvious that if the ball of the foot
sustains all the weight it is in time hurt,
and to ease it of the pain, which sometimes
becomes excruciating, the wearer will involun-
tarily "favor it" by walking or standing on
the outer side of his foot. And then his shoes
become twisted out of shape very soon. The
following cut, drawn from life, illustrates the
point:



GIBSON'S MODEL LAST.

The foot shown is the same foot, in two dif-
ferent shoes; the one on the right-hand side is
a shoe made over one of the Gibson lasts, and
the other is a shoe worn no longer, but of the
ordinary kind. The picture tells the whole
grim story far more eloquently than any words
would do.

Mr. Gibson, after eighteen months of prepa-
ration, in which hundreds of lasts had to be
made and numbered details settled, has a
complete stock in all sizes and styles of these
eminently common-sense shoes, and such ar-
rangements with his manufacturers East that
he will never be without them again. The
shoes will be sold at the usual prices, nothing
extra being charged for the improvement.

You can buy Shoes made on the Gibson Model Last
Any kind of Shoes you want, high-priced or low-
priced, of

WM. GIBSON,

New Currier Building.

Third St. bet. Spring and Broadway.

Profits Meet Their Waterloo

We are in business this month to lose money, not out of our pockets but on the goods we sell. On every garment in the house we shall make

A STAGGERING CUT

\$50 and \$75 saved on a single purchase in Furs. It will be a month of the grandest and greatest bargain-giving ever seen in Los Angeles.

A Mighty Overwhelming Sale Sweeping all before it.

Dare You Overlook Cloak Values Like These?

Ladies' English Walking Coats, late styles, elegant
quality, heavy Kersey Cloth; were \$6, \$7 and \$8;
now they go at..... **\$2.98**

Ladies' Long Jackets, actually elegant value at \$10,
and \$15, latest styles;
now go at..... **\$5.00**

See Cut of Coat at

Ladies' English Walking Coats, the very finest in the
house, the very newest cloths and latest cut; some
garments in this lot worth as high as \$85; take your
full, free choice at..... **\$10.00**

Cloth Capes

Two capes for what
you will pay for one
elsewhere.
22-inch length Tan
Coaching Cloth Dou-
ble Cape, silk velvet
collar applied; was
\$18, now at

\$10.00

Same style with
straps of same cloth
running down the
top; cape straps and
collar piped with
silk; worth \$45, now

\$27.50

All Known Low-Priced Records Smashed.

A beautiful pieced Astrakhan Fur Cape, ele-
gantly made, (See cut above) 80 inches long
and being sold about the town at \$15, only..... **\$8.25**

Elegant quality Black Coney Fur Cape,
splendidly lined, 80 inches deep, worth \$12,
only..... **\$7.25**

Beautiful 84-inch length Baltic Seal Cape,
a \$24 beauty;
now only..... **\$13.00**

Splendid 22-inch length Baltic Seal Cape,
Collar and full edging of fine Thibet; a \$35
beauty; now goes for..... **\$18.00**

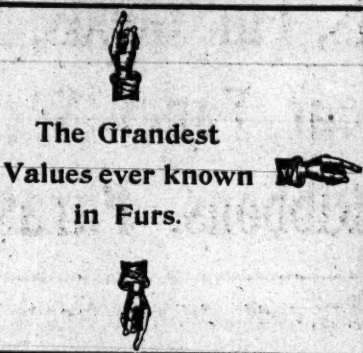
Baltic Seal Cape, 80 inches long, Thibet edge,
at..... **\$13.75**

Baltic Seal Cape, 84 inches long, Thibet Fur
edge, at..... **\$16.75**

Baltic Seal Cape, 80 inches long, worth \$18,
at..... **\$10.50**



\$15 Walking Coats at \$5.



The Grandest
Values ever known
in Furs.



\$40 Unplucked Seal Cape, now \$24.50.

Too Many of These Makes 'Em Go at Cloth Cost.

Entire line of the very cream of light-weight Capes divided into 8
grand lots, and prices backed up as follows:

LOT NO. 1.—All the elegant light-weight Capes
in the house regularly sold from \$3 to \$7,
now at..... **\$1.98**

LOT NO. 2.—All the very finest light-weight Capes
which sold at \$7.50 to \$10,
may now go at..... **\$3.98**

LOT NO. 3.—The very choice and flower of the world
in light-weight Capes which sold all the way from \$12
to \$20, now at..... **\$6.98**

Velour Capes

Fashion's latest; sen-
sational prices; 22-
inch Ripple Velour,
all over trimmed
with exquisite jet-
ting, full collar and
edging all around of
finest black Thibet
fur, handsomely fig-
ured, satin lined; was
\$45, now only

\$20.

\$35 Velour Ripple
Capes, now at

\$16.50.

The Finest Furs at the Cost of Skins.

No such cuts in the price of the most elegant Furs were ever
known in the city.

27-inch length fine blended Beaver Cape;
a magnificent \$100 garment
at..... **\$62.50**

30-inch length of above
quality, worth \$105,
at..... **\$82.75**

Very finest Canada Mink Fur Cape, 37
inches long, extra dark color, full sweep;
regular price \$150; now goes at..... **\$85.00**

See cut above.
30-inch length of above
quality was \$175,
now..... **\$98.50**

Unplucked Seal Cape, 30-inch length, Collar
and edging of Marten Fur, full sweep, worth
\$40, now..... **\$24.25**

See lower cut.
30-inch length as above.
worth \$80,
now..... **\$28.50**

Fur Capes Repaired.

THE PARISIAN CLOAK and SUIT COMPANY,

221 South Spring Street.



THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Eleventh Annual Lecture Course began October 9, 1895.

Instruction consists of graded courses through four terms of eight
months each, October to June, of clinical and didactic lectures and rec-
itations, with practical work in laboratories and dispensary, treatment of
out-patients, careful training in performance of surgical operations un-
der direction of clinical and hospital staff.

The College Dispensary furnishes over six thousand cases annually
in every department of surgery and medicine.

The County Hospital has 150 beds, and yields all the clinical mat-
erial which can be utilized.
The Chemical, Anatomical, Histological and Bacteriological Labora-
tories, and the Surgical and Gynecological operating-rooms are equipped
with all the best modern appliances.

Requirements for Admission. The student must pass an entrance
examination unless a graduate of some university, college, normal, or
high school or academy, or holds first-grade teacher's certificate.
Students who come from any recognized medical college will be allowed
the corresponding time on credentials, or passing examination as faculty
may decide.

For further particulars address—

W. L. WADE, M.D., Secretary,
421 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Machin, the Shirt Maker.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

To accommodate my largely increasing business, I shall remove
about January 10th to spacious floor,

118 1/2 South Spring Street,
Over the Royal Bakery,
and shall be known hereafter as the

MACHIN SHIRT CO.,
(Incorporated.)

We shall have, early, in stock the largest and choicest lines of
Imported and Domestic Shirts ever brought to Southern Cal-
ifornia. (Notice of arrival later.)

Remember the place—

118 1/2 S. Spring St.—Over Royal Bakery.
MACHIN SHIRT CO.

W. N. MONROE

M. S. MONROE

W. N. MONROE & SON,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS
AND CONTRACTORS.

Muskegon Block,
Third and Broadway,
Opposite Broadway Block.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Monrovia, Duarte and other Suburban Property a Specialty.
Contracts taken for Excavations, Grading, Ditching, Pipe-Laying and Tunneling.

AUCTION!

Newhall Land & Farming Co.

WILL SELL,

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1896,

At Richmond Stables,
812 S. Main St.,
at 10 o'clock a.m.

Horses and Mules.

30 Head of Draft and Farm Horses
and Mares, weighing from 1000
to 1850 pounds.

18 Head of Carriage Horses, all well
broken, double and single, and well
matched.

27 Head of Road Horses, by the well-
known stallion GUIDE; record,
2:18 1/4. All horses are 4 years old
and upwards, and are well broken,
double and single.

12 Head of Saddle Horses.

10 Head of Mules.

Stock will be on exhibition and trial on
and after December 30.

WALTER S. NEWHALL,
General Manager.

J. J. ARNOTT, Superintendent.

W. O'Brien & Co.
NORTH SPRING STREET.
NEAR TEMPLE.

REDUCTIONS EXTRAORDINARY HAVE BEEN MADE FOR OUR

W. O'Brien & Co.
NORTH SPRING STREET,
NEAR TEMPLE.

Great January Clearance Sale.

It commences tomorrow, Thursday, and from a few items of each department here quoted, can be gleaned an idea of the wonderful bargains this sale places within the reach of buyers who desire to be benefited by goods of strict reliability at prices in many instances less than manufacturing cost. The sweeping reductions have been carried into every line, no department escaping. The most notable will be found in

**Capes, Jackets, Fur Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' and
Men's Underwear, Fancy Neckwear, Hosiery, Flannels, Towels, Blankets,
Table Linens, Ribbons, Parasols, Fancy Baskets and Boxes.**

Ladies' Single and Double Capes in black, tan and navy Beaver, Melton and French Boucle, all lengths and sizes; the original prices range from \$10 to \$12.50; now on sale at..... **\$7.50**

A splendid variety of Tan Broadcloth and Melton Capes to select from, newest style button trimmings, etc.; original prices from \$12.50 to \$15; now on sale at..... **\$10.00**

All our fine Beaver, Kersey, Melton and English Cheviot Capes with button, jet or heavy braided trimmings, which sold as high as \$20; now on sale at..... **\$12.50**

Children's Jackets—Jackets that sold at \$2.50, now..... **\$2.00**
Jackets that sold at \$7.50, now..... **\$4.50**
Jackets that sold at \$10.00, now..... **\$8.50**
All colors and sizes.

Ladies' Jackets—Ladies' Box Coats in Beaver, Cheviot and mixed effects, both ripple and coat backs, velvet or plain storm collar; former price \$7.50 to \$8.50; now on sale at..... **\$5.00**

A French Boucle Jacket, 28 inches long, in black and navy, made in the latest style, mandolin sleeves, etc., the original price of this jacket was \$12.50; now on sale at..... **\$7.50**

Ladies' 3/4 Jackets, in black, navy and tan cheviot and beaver cloths, large sleeves, etc., all sizes; the former price was \$7.50; now on sale at..... **\$4.50**

3/4 Jacket, in black, navy and tan cloth, all sizes. This line comprises Beaver, Melton, Kersey and Broadcloth, and former prices range from \$10 to \$12.50; now on sale at..... **\$7.50**

All our 3/4 Jackets, worth up to \$17.50; now on sale at..... **\$10.00**

All our 3/4 Jackets, ranging in price from \$17.50 to \$22.50; now on sale at..... **\$15.00**

Our finest grades of 3/4 Jackets, comprising Imported Beavers, Broadcloths and the finest quality of English Melton that were sold as high as \$22.50; now on sale at..... **\$20.00**

Colored Dress Goods at 25c—
At 25c. French Serge, 38 inches wide, all pure wool, in the staple colorings, former price 50c; sale price, per yard..... **25c**

At 35c. Scotch Cheviots, 36 inches wide, all wool, extra weight, and stylish patterns, former price 60c; sale price, per yard..... **35c**

At 40c. Scotch Plaids, all wool, 36 inches wide, extra weight and bright colorings, former price 60c; sale price, per yard..... **40c**

At 65c. Boucle Suitings, all wool, 48 inches wide, in two-tone colorings and stripes of black curled mohair, former price \$1; sale price, per yard..... **65c**

At \$7.50 to \$12.50. Imported Pattern suits in boucle, crepon and silk and wool mixtures in the newest colorings and latest designs, former price \$10 to \$17.50; sale price, per suit, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.50 and..... **\$12.50**

Black Dress Goods—At 25c. French Serge, 38 inches wide, all pure wool, fine twill and smooth finish, former price 50c; sale price, per yard..... **25c**

At 35c—Black Fancies, all wool, 36 inches wide and neat patterns, former prices 50c, sale price, per yard..... **35c**

At 50c. Black Novelities, all wool, 36 inches wide, in small figures and stripes, former price 75c; sale price, per yard..... **50c**

At 5c yard. Outing Flannel, a good variety of patterns, worth 7 1/2c; sale price, per yard..... **5c**

At 7 1/2c yard. Outing Flannels, a very heavy grade, former price 10c; sale price..... **7 1/2c**

At 5c yard. Amoskeag Ginghams, best quality, former price 7 1/2c; sale price..... **5c**

At 5c yard. Figured Orepons, a pretty line of colorings, former price 10c; sale price, per yard..... **5c**

At 65c a pair. 10-4 Cotton Blankets, in both white and gray; former price 90c, sale price, a pair..... **65c**

At 95c a pair. 10-4 Cotton Blankets, very heavy and fluffy; former price \$1.15, sale price, a pair..... **95c**

At \$2.25 a pair. 10-4 White Wool Blankets, heavy and durable; former price \$3, sale price, a pair..... **\$2.25**

At 60c a pair. Nottingham Curtains, in both white and ecru, 8 yds long; former price 80c, sale price, a pair..... **60c**

At 75c a pair. Nottingham Curtains, in both white and ecru, 8 yds long; former price \$1, sale price a pair..... **75c**

At \$1.15 a pair. Nottingham Curtains, in both white and ecru, 8 1/2 yds long; former price \$1.50, sale price, a pair..... **\$1.15**

At 90c a doz. Cotton Towels, large size and heavy; worth \$1.25 a doz, sale price, doz..... **90c**

At 75c doz. Huck Towels, all pure linen; former price \$1, sale price, a doz..... **75c**

At 10c each—Huck Towels, all pure linen, good size; former price \$1.40 a dozen, sale price, each..... **10c**

At 5c yd. Muslin, 36 inches wide, in both bleached and unbleached; worth 7 1/2c, sale price, per yd..... **5c**

At 5c yd. Fine Indigo Blue Calico, fast colors; former price 6 1/2c, sale price, per yd..... **5c**

At 25c yd. Table Damask, in both bleached and cream; worth 35c, sale price, per yd..... **25c**

At 35c yd. Table Damask, in both bleached and cream; all pure linen; former price 50c, sale price, per yd..... **35c**

At 40c yd. Table Damask, in both bleached and cream; all pure linen; former price 55c, sale price, per yd..... **40c**

At \$1.15 a dozen. 3/4 Damask Napkins, 20 inches square, fast edges, pure linen; former price \$1.50, sale price, per doz..... **\$1.15**

At 7c yd. Crash Towelling, in both bleached and unbleached, all pure linen; former price 10c, sale price, yd..... **7c**

Lace Department—Children's Cambric Handkerchiefs, colored borders; former price 5c; sale price each..... **2c**

At 2c. Hamburg Embroidery, 2 inches wide; former price 5c; sale price, per yard..... **2c**

At 5c. Hamburg Embroidery, 3 inches wide; former price 10c; sale price, per yard..... **5c**

At 10c. Hamburg Embroidery, 4 inches wide; former price 15 and 20c; sale price, per yard..... **10c**

At 5c. Cream Normandy Valenciennes Lace, 5 inches wide; former price 12 1/2c; sale price, per yard..... **5c**

At 20c. Black Cotton Boarded Lace, for skirts; 10 inches wide; former price 35c; sale price, per yard..... **20c**

At 15c. Butter Cream Venise Collars; former price 50c; sale price, each..... **15c**

At 60c. Grenadine Fans, assorted colors; former price \$1.25; sale price..... **60c**

Remnants—Laces, Embroideries, Veilings, half price.

A broken line of Children's Merino Underwear, regular price 25c, 30c and 35c; sale price..... **15c, 20c, 25c**

Children's Fine Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers; Sizes—28 28 30 32 34
Regular price—50 55 60 65 75
Sale price..... **40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c**

Children's Fine Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers; Sizes—30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44
Regular price—50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85
Sale price..... **40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c**

Children's Heavy Egyptian Ribbed Vests and Pants; regular price 35c, sale price..... **25c**

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Vests or Pants, ecru or silver gray; regular price 35c, sale price..... **25c**

Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests or Pants, broken sizes; regular price 50c, sale price..... **40c**

15c. Children's Heavy Cotton Hose; regular price 20, sale price..... **15c**

10c. Ladies' seamless Black Cotton Hose; regular price 15c, sale price..... **10c**

15c. Ladies' heavy seamless Cotton Hose, fast black; regular price 20c, sale price..... **15c**

25c. Ladies' imported 40-gauge Black Hose; regular price 35c, sale price..... **25c**

25c. Ladies' heavy Lamb's Wool Hose; regular price 35c, sale price..... **25c**

40c. Ladies' fine imported Cashmere Hose; regular price 50c, sale price..... **40c**

Men's fine full finished Cashmere Underwear, worth \$2.50, to be closed out at, per garment, broken sizes **\$1.50**

45c and 75c. Men's Outing Flannel, Cheviot and heavy Wool Overshirts, worth 65c, 75c and \$1; sale price 45c and..... **75c**

65c. Men's Percal Dress Shirts, with detached collars and cuffs; worth \$1; sale price..... **65c**

15c. Men's All-silk Neckwear, in neck and four-in-hand, worth 25c and 35c; sale price..... **15c**

12 1/2c. Ladies' and Gent's India Silk Windsor Ties, in figures and solid colors, worth 15c and 20c; sale price, each..... **12 1/2c**

35c. Men's All-silk Neckwear, worth 50c, 75c and \$1; sale price..... **35c**

Ladies' Camel's Hair Vests or Pants; regular price 75c; sale price..... **50c**

Ladies' natural wool Vests or Pants; regular price \$1.00; sale price..... **75c**

Ladies' fine natural wool Vests or Pants; regular price \$1.25; sale price..... **\$1.00**

Ladies' fine Australian Lamb's Wool Vests or Pants; regular price \$1.50; sale price..... **\$1.25**

Ladies' fine Jersey Ribbed Merino Vests or Pants; regular price \$1.00; sale price..... **75c**

Ladies' all-wool, Jersey Ribbed Vests or Pants; regular price \$1.25; sale price..... **\$1.00**

At 10c. Men's Heavy Seamless Cotton Half-hose, 16 1/2c; sale price, per pair..... **10c**

At 12 1/2c. Men's Imported Cotton Half-hose, in tans and black; worth 20c; sale price, per pair..... **12 1/2c**

15c. Men's All-wool Cashmere Half-hose and heavy Merino Half-hose; worth 20c and 25c; sale price..... **15c**

45c. Men's Natural Merino Underwear; worth 65c; sale price per garment..... **45c**

65c. Men's Heavy Camel's Hair Underwear; worth 85c; sale price, per garment..... **65c**

\$1.50. Men's Australian Lamb's-wool Undershirts and Drawers, full finished; worth \$2; sale price, per garment..... **\$1.50**

At 15c. Ladies' Fine Jersey Cashmere Gloves, black and colored; regular price 25c; sale price..... **15c**

35c. Ladies' extra quality Cashmere Gloves, black and colored; regular price 50c; sale price..... **35c**

75c. Ladies' 4-button and 5-hook Kid Gloves, black and colored; regular price \$1; sale price..... **75c**

95c. Ladies' 8-button Suede Mous, black and colored; regular price \$1.25, sale price..... **95c**

\$1.00. Ladies' 4-button Utopia, Real Kid Gloves, all staple shades; regular price \$1.25, sale price..... **\$1.00**

50c. A broken line of Real Kid Gloves, black and colored, size 5 1/2 only; regular price \$1, sale price..... **50c**

15c. Children's heavy Muslin Drawers, hemmed and tucked; regular price 25c, sale price..... **15c**

35c. Ladies' Muslin Drawers, tucks and ruffle of deep embroidery; regular price 50c, sale price..... **35c**

50c. Ladies' extra-heavy Muslin Gowns, tucks and cambric ruffle; regular price 65c, sale price..... **50c**

At 50c. Our celebrated Vigilant Corset, perfect-fitting and excellent wearing; regular price 75c, sale price..... **50c**

75c. The well-known E. & G. Corset, black or drab; regular price \$1, sale price..... **75c**

\$1.00. Dr. Warner's celebrated AAA Corset, a short corset with a long waist; reg. price \$1.25, sale price **\$1.00**

At 75c. 750 yds Novelty Taffeta Silk; former price \$1, sale price..... **75c**

At 75c. 350 yards Striped Changeable Bengaline Silk; former price \$1.25, sale price..... **75c**

At 75c. 425 yds Black Satin Brocade; former price \$1, sale price..... **75c**

At 85c. 500 yds Black Satin Brocade; former price \$1.10, sale price..... **85c**

At 95c. 475 yds Black Satin Brocade; former price \$1.25, sale price..... **95c**

At \$1.00. 375 yds 24-inch Black Satin Brocade; former price \$1.50, sale price..... **\$1.00**

25 pieces of Fancy Novelty Brocade and Persian Ribbons, 4 1/2 and 6 inches wide; former price 35c; sale price..... **50c**

50 pieces Double-Faced, All-silk Ribbon, 2 to 1 1/2 inches wide, in black and colored, former price 35c and 30c yd; sale price, yd..... **10c**

55 pieces of Black, All-silk, Double-Faced Ribbon, Nos. 5 and 7; former price 10c and 12 1/2c yd; sale price, yd..... **5c**

15 Black Real Ostrich Collarettes, 20 inches long; former price \$4.50 each; sale price, each..... **\$3.00**

25 White Thibet and Angora Muff Sets, children's size; former price \$5.50; sale price..... **\$2.50**

150 Black Gloria Silk Carriage Parasols, ruffled and lined; former price \$1.25 each; sale price, each..... **\$1.00**

75 Ladies' Black Gloria Umbrellas, 28-inch natural wood handles and Dresden heads; former price \$1.25 each; sale price, each..... **\$1.00**

250 Fancy Work Boxes, newest designs; former price 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 75c; sale price, each, 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c and..... **35c**

W. O'Brien & Co.
North Spring st., near Temple.

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"All things come to him who waits."
Perhaps was once a saying true;
But now you have to advertise
To make the dollars come to you.
—(Printers' Ink.)

Happy New Year, with health and prosperity to all. Desmond, in the Bryson Block, couples his wishes with efforts to have them realized. The plan he adopts is to keep the public of Los Angeles well supplied with hats and men's furnishings at low figures. His method of treating his customers is square and businesslike. Everybody knows what big bargains Desmond will give this coming year by what he has given. Desmond proposes to hold the position won by upright dealing. A choice at his store is not Hobson's choice. His stock is large and there's plenty to pick from at choice prices like these: All soft and stiff hats, \$2 and \$3.50, strictly up to date. Neckwear 25 cents and 50 cents; all-wool underwear \$2 per suit, etc., etc.

It is just exactly four months since Howell's Palace of Footwear have opened their doors to the generous public. It is to the people of Los Angeles that we are greatly indebted for the great success we have attained in the short period of time, and for the day without a peer in the shoe business in the city of Los Angeles. We are exclusive controllers of the very best factories in the United States. This fact in conjunction with our honest and legitimate way of doing business and also the good-will of our patrons, we are bound to make still greater success this New Year. Wishing all our friends a most joyous and happy New Year, we remain, respectfully, Howell's Palace of Footwear, 111 South Spring street, Pasadena Block.

A happy time is New Year's, the moment when the past fades from memory and a bright future is hoped for. The new year will be largely what we make it. We can take or spurn the chances that come to us, waste money or save it. Those who spend their money well are wise. The more you think of it the more clearly you'll see the point presented in Desmond's stock of strictly up-to-date hats, neckwear, hose, gloves, underwear, etc. All old-timers know that Desmond's parade of little prices in worth coming miles to see. It's burning cash to miss Desmond's special New Year's bargains today.

Flag presentation at the American Baptist Church, corner Twenty-ninth and Summer streets, at 10:30 a.m. of January. Stereoscopic views, "Ode to the American Flag" and the "Star Spangled Banner" sung in character. There will be special features of the evening. Rev. Mr. Tinker will give an address on "Why Call This Church American?" No charge for admission. Everybody invited.

Special attractions at Echo Mountain on New Year's day. Parties visiting the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena can take the electric cars for Altadena and Mount Lowe at 10:50 a.m. and 1:50 p.m. same day, and return to Los Angeles same evening. See new time-table in effect January 1, 1896.

Have your fine lace, feathers, gloves, slippers and evening dresses dry-cleaned or dry-dyed at E. L. Dester's, by their new patented process, which is something that no one else can do. Factory No. 790 San Pedro street; branch office, No. 144 North Spring St.; Telephone No. 1563.

"Ucaltipine" is a positive infallible cure for "catarrh," most throat and lung troubles, etc. Undoubted testimonials, pleasant to use; cost 50c and \$1; money back if you want. Address Safety Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, P. O. box 184, 414 North Spring St.

Kensington road, the Angeleno Heights tract, is entirely free from the oil industry; no smoke or odor; the winds from the northwest make this the most healthful portion of Los Angeles. No. 106 South Broadway.

Darling & Pratt, brokers, Bradbury Block, make a specialty of choice real estate properties in this city and Pasadena. They have several especially inviting bargains at this time; choicest property; lowest prices.

Register your name at St. George stable, No. 510 South Broadway, for tally-ho ride to Pasadena, Jan. 1, 1896, at 10 a.m. and San Gabriel Mission. All kinds of livery at reasonable rates. J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

The Columbus bicycle, manufactured by the Columbus Bicycle Company and exhibited by Hawley, King & Co. at the Cycle Show at Hazard's Pavilion, is the finest wheel we have yet seen for the money.

Jerome Caldwell, so well and so favorably known among orchardists, will open a tree nursery at 318 South Broadway January 3, making a specialty of ornamental trees and choice vines.

Darling & Pratt, brokers, Bradbury Block, have 640 acres alfalfa land, flowing artesian well, near Posa. San Joaquin Valley Railway runs through property. Price for thirty days \$10 per acre.

The "no-trouble" spring motor sewing machine runs itself, does elegant work and gives universal satisfaction. Rented and installed, Ira G. Hoax, agent, No. 523 South Spring street.

Darling & Pratt, brokers, Bradbury Block, are authorized to sell one of the choicest corners in Beautiful Bonnie Brae, 100 feet front, a sacrifice; a rare bargain. See them.

Mrs. Layton, No. 801 South Broadway, during this month will sell ladies' and children's underwear at cut prices. This is a genuine sale to make room for spring goods.

Mrs. Freeman, No. 312 West Sixth street, scrumptious home-made bread, cakes, jams and jellies; also her own make of cream of tartar and soda baking powder.

Wild turkey, goose, duck and quail lunch at Harry Weedon's Cottage saloon, Alhambra avenue, from 11 till 12 p.m. Mandolin orchestra.

The window display will give you something of an idea of the great clearance shoe sale at Cummings's, No. 110 South Spring street.

Free turkey and salad lunch at Harry Weedon's today, Alhambra avenue. Mandolin orchestra. Spanish and French diners.

New Year's day at the Y.W.C.A., No. 107 North Spring street, "at home" from 3 to 9 p.m. All young women are cordially invited.

Ladies, don't forget that No. 313 South Spring street is the place to get a New Year bonnet or hat at half price. Mrs. C. Doach.

Henry J. Kramer will perform a class in dancing for adults Monday evening, January 6 at 7:30; references required.

A fine Oxford Bible will be given free with each prepaid yearly mail subscription to The Daily Times.

Darling & Pratt, brokers, Bradbury Block, sole agents for the best bargains in Eldorado properties.

Funeral services of Harriet H. de Lano will be held tomorrow at First Baptist Church at 2 p.m.

Wing Hing Wo, Chinese and Japanese Bazaar, No. 224 South Spring, for holiday goods.

Two elegant New Year turkey dinners at the Halston today, 11:30 to 2:30 and 4 to 7 p.m.

See Silverwood about neckwear, sus-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ROCKWELL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

penders, handkerchiefs, mufflers, umbrellas, etc.

A first-class homeopathic pharmacy has been opened at 314 West Fourth street.

After viewing parade at Pasadena go to Hotel San Gabriel for your dinner.

Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 per dozen, Sunbeam, No. 236 South Main.

Eastern and California oysters on shell, 50c dozen, Hollenbeck Hotel Cafe, call telephone 245 for ambulance.

Kregolo & Breese, Sixth and Broadway, When the parade at Pasadena is over go to Hotel San Gabriel for dinner.

Elegant New Year's dinner at Nadeau Cafe, 430 to 8 p.m.; only 25 cents.

Mr. R. Samish studio for china decorating at Meyberg Bros., 138 S. Main.

Stylish phaeton, No. 128 San Pedro street.

Fur work, Fuller's, Pasadena. Great shoe sale, Cummings's.

Peter Border, a soldier who enlisted in Co. B, First California Cavalry, October 31, 1861, died yesterday.

The property of the bucket-shop operated under the name De Van & Co., which property was attached last Friday on a claim of L. L. Lowman, was sold yesterday by Mr. Lowman to a second-hand furniture dealer.

An address upon "Usury and its Relation to Hard Times and Panics," will be delivered before the Institute of Applied Christianity at its meeting at Simpson Church parlor this evening by O. P. Smith of the Oakland Institute. He will be followed by general discussion.

The East Side Cycling Club, about fifty strong, had a midnight run and made things hum from the old year to the new, and got pneumatic tired. From the way the boys yelled, "Who are, who are, who are we? We are, E.S.C.C." some of them must have made a puncture in their road bicycles.

New Year's day will be observed at the Y.M.C.A. From 6 to 11 p.m. the Ladies' Auxiliary give a reception to which all young men and ladies are invited. Late refreshments will follow an informal programme, and the "Ready Reds" and the "Hustling Blues" will probably be conspicuous.

This is Dr. Cuyler's last week at Westlake Park. There will be special performances on New Year's day. His shooting from horseback creates the greatest enthusiasm. All who have witnessed the performance pronounce him a wonderful man. The diving horse is one of the wonders of the world.

New Year's will be a great day at Hotel del Coronado, where an especially attractive programme will entertain the guests. The dinner will be something superb, as indicated by the menu, which is printed on the back of a photograph of the house, and excellent music will be dispensed during the hours of dining. The musical programme, printed upon white satin ribbon, is exceedingly neat.

Dr. W. F. Carver, the champion rifleman, has paid no attention to the challenge of Lillian F. Smith to engage in a contest of marksmanship, and the \$25 forfeit which Miss Smith placed a week ago in the Times has been taken down. It is not known why Dr. Carver declines to take up the challenge to compete with a woman for the championship honor, but it is supposed that it is owing to his gallantry.

PERSONALS.

W. Bradley and wife of Oakland are among the Westminister guests.

John A. Manley and family of Chicago are staying at the Westminister.

J. Wilson, a merchant of Santa Barbara, is staying at the Hollenbeck.

Charles T. Lloyd of the Edison Electric Company, San Francisco, is at the Hollenbeck.

Frank M. Leland of the Rialto Iron Works, registers at the Hollenbeck from San Francisco.

Mrs. J. Eppinger and son, C. A. Eppinger of Baker City, Or., is visiting W. Patterson and family at No. 470 North Hill street.

W. R. Castle, wife and son of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, are registered at the Westminister. He is an ex-minister of his country to the United States.

Charles Grattill and Mrs. S. V. Grattill, Centerville, Iowa; Mrs. M. Scott, and daughter, San Francisco; T. G. Coleman and wife, Portland, Or., are at the Ramona.

Alfred Hacker, who is charged with cutting government timber, was permitted to withdraw his indictment in the United States District Court yesterday. Time for pleading was left to be fixed at a later date.

The Bond Approved.

Word was received yesterday that the bond of the contractor, Mr. Reiman, for the making of certain changes in the upper floors of the government building had been approved by the Treasury Department. The sum appropriated for this purpose was \$5000.

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Under Civil Service Rules.

Gen. J. R. Matthews, the newly-appointed postmaster, has received a large number of applications for positions in the postoffice. He desires it to be understood that all the employees of the office, save the assistant postmaster, are under civil service rules and no appointments can be made except under those rules.

Picture Framers Attached.

An attachment was levied yesterday against George H. Everett and G. Boger, as individuals and the same parties as members of the firm of George H. Everett & Co., dealers in picture frames at No. 421 South Spring street. The attachment is for \$288.86, and is in favor of W. Rigby, Jr., acting for Schlusser Bros. of San Francisco.

A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief.

At our black dress goods department can be found the newest 1896 styles in imported boules. We purchased two many and will start them at 90c, 70c and 50c per yard. Well worth twice the money.

Watch for Our Sunday Surprise.

\$5.25 Dress Pattern At \$3.50

In our corner window can be seen a few of the patterns which can be seen in plenty on the counters—One hundred pattern suits, in every imaginable color and to-date winter weaves—just to show these goods which sold in December for \$5.50 now selling for \$3.50 the suit; \$5.50 now selling for \$3.50 the suit.

Keep Your Eye on Sunday's Paper.

\$17.50 Dress Goods At \$7.50

Imported Exclusive Novelty Dress Pattern—the season's richest offering in various attractive weaves, each and every one strictly 90 and 96 patterns; they would be bargains any time for \$15.00 to \$17.50; they will be placed on sale Thursday, January 2, 96, at the uniform price of \$7.50 the suit.

Sunday's Advertisement Will be a Hummer.

Just the right Underwear weather—just the right Underwear prices for thrifty women—No careful woman can afford to pass the Unique if she's going to spend a dollar for underwear.

THE UNIQUE, Ladies' Furnishers, 247 S. SPRING ST.

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Bicycles at Cut Prices. Every Wheel guaranteed for 1 yr

3-3-3
THREE DAYS---

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—The ending of a week of unequaled values—just to finish things up right, we will offer for sale goods that cannot be equalled anywhere in quality or—here's the rub—price. Cheap—it's like giving them away—better values were never known—never will be known.

3 Days Unheard of Values in Dress Goods Offerings.

\$1.50 Dress Goods At 50c

At our black dress goods department can be found the newest 1896 styles in imported boules. We purchased two many and will start them at 90c, 70c and 50c per yard. Well worth twice the money.

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3 Days Clean-up Values in Domestic Offerings.

40c Cashmeres, Sergees, at 25c

A complete line of all-wool Cashmeres and Sergees—fast black and exquisite fall colorings—a large stock that must be cleaned up immediately to make room for our spring stock. These goods have been selling heretofore for from 50c to 75c.

Don't Forget Our Sunday Advertisement.

20c Cashmeres, Fleece, at 10c

This is a new line of goods well worth your attention—striking designs—stripes and figures—suitable for house dresses, and could be crowded into service for the street; extra value at 10c.

Something Surprising in Sunday's Paper.

25c German Elderdowns at 12c

Our stock of Elderdowns is complete as to quality, quality, price; then we've the styles, too, and lots of them—plain, checks, plaids, stripes.

Keep it in Mind—Sunday's paper.

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